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Netherlands	1.00 G.				
Norway	1.00 Nkr.				
Portugal	200 Esc.				
Spain	166.67 Ptas.				
Sweden	4.60 S.				
Switzerland	1.00 S.F.				
Taiwan	20 N.T.S.				
Turkey	1.00 Lira				
U.S.	1.00 D.				
Venezuela	1.00 B.				

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Israeli heavy artillery in the eastern suburb of Beirut fired at Palestinian guerrilla positions in the western section of the city. The Israelis claimed that the Palestinians had broken a cease-fire.

Brezhnev Warns U.S. Over Troops

Soviet Response on Plan for Lebanon Peace Force Is Unspecified

By John F. Burns

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has sent a message to President Reagan warning of an unspecified Soviet response if the United States sends troops to Lebanon.

A paraphrase of the warning was published Thursday by Tass. The report did not say when the message was sent, but U.S. diplomats said the warning was in the latest of a series of exchanges that have passed between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev.

In Santa Barbara, Calif., a presidential spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Reagan remained ready to send troops to Lebanon despite the Soviet warning, Reuters reported.

[Deputy Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes, who is with Mr. Reagan on a California holiday, said the president received a letter from Mr. Brezhnev Wednesday night. He would not comment on the warning reported by Tass. [He refused to say how Mr.

Reagan would respond, but under intensive questioning he said there was "no change in what I said on Tuesday." On Tuesday, Mr. Speakes disclosed Mr. Reagan's agreement in principle to send up to 1,000 U.S. troops as part of a peacekeeping force.]

The Tass statement said: "In connection with statements to the effect that the U.S.A. in principle is prepared to send a contingent of American troops to Lebanon, Leonid Brezhnev warned the United States president that if this really took place, the Soviet Union would build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

It continued: "The head of the Soviet state expressed the hope that at this critical moment of the events in Lebanon and around it, a sense of responsibility and common sense would prevail over opportunistic calculations and that the United States would do its utmost to end the Israeli aggression, and that the actions of the United States and its emissary in the Middle East would not furnish a screen

for the continuing Israeli aggression and the extermination of the Arab people of Palestine."

Mr. Brezhnev's warning followed several weeks in which the Soviet Union has pursued a restrained policy toward events in Lebanon. Syrian and Palestinian forces that are the principal bastions of Soviet influence in the Middle East have been routed by the invading Israelis.

Diplomats in Moscow pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev, if accurately paraphrased by Tass, had chosen an oblique formulation suggesting that the Kremlin was reluctant to commit itself to concrete measures.

By saying that the participation of U.S. troops would cause the Soviet Union "to build its policy with due consideration of this fact," a diplomat said, the Kremlin left open a wide range of possibilities.

As outlined by the diplomat, these could include:

- An airlift of Soviet troops to Syria, which has a treaty of peace

and friendship with the Soviet Union. This is considered highly unlikely.

• Lesser military measures. Although a resupply effort to Syria has been going on for nearly a month, it apparently has been modest. In the 1973 Middle East war, the Soviet Union sent scores of planes with military supplies to Egypt and Syria.

• Diplomatic measures, including renewed initiatives at the United Nations. Diplomats in Moscow, recalling the Kremlin's abortive bid to get Soviet troops involved in policing the cease-fire in the 1973 war, think there might be an attempt to have the UN take over the task of escorting the Palestinians from Beirut and it might be suggested that if U.S. Marines are to take part they should be balanced by an equal number of Soviet troops.

• Symbolic diplomatic sanctions against the United States, such as a temporary suspension of the negotiations on arms in Gene-

va. The Kremlin pressed hard for the opening of the Geneva negotiations.

• A continuation of the restrained approach that the Kremlin has adopted since the Israeli invasion began more than a month ago. Apart from the airlift to Damascus, the Kremlin's response has been limited mainly to diplomatic measures and propaganda attacks.

Low-Risk Approach

Western diplomats generally expect the Kremlin to continue with a low-risk approach. They pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev's message came three weeks after a more plainly worded warning issued to Israel.

This time, diplomats said, the Kremlin's options appear to be limited by the apparent involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization in discussions about the formation of a peacekeeping force for Beirut and the possible inclusion of U.S. troops.

Offer of Evacuation May Break Silence Between U.S., PLO

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's offer of U.S. troops to help guarantee the safe evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Beirut seems to mark a new turn in what has amounted to an awkward diplomatic minuet between Washington and the PLO for the past seven years.

During this period the United States followed an agreement with Israel made by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of refusal to deal with the PLO until certain Israeli conditions are met. There still is no sign that the policy is about to be changed, but some officials acknowledge that once the Lebanon crisis is over, and if the PLO leadership emerges intact, possibilities for a more fruitful dialogue may develop.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the latest move to extricate the PLO from possible annihilation came after PLO leaders before and during the Lebanon crisis sent repeated messages urging Washington to engage in direct diplomatic contacts. Some officials said the PLO leaders seemed to be relying on the United States to save them from the Israelis.

Reportedly, some PLO representatives even offered in the weeks before the invasion to recognize privately Israel's right to exist and to meet the other conditions. U.S. officials said the Reagan administration relayed word that the PLO had to meet the American conditions publicly and unambiguously. In one such message, sent through the Tunisian government in late April, Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr. reportedly assured the PLO that if it recognized Israel publicly, the United States would move quickly to open talks.

One Palestinian official in Western Europe has said that the PLO was moving toward an open acceptance of Israel when the invasion ended such activity.

Indirect dialogue between Washington and the PLO has clearly intensified since the invasion. Several Americans have described it as the most interesting Washington-PLO exchanges since 1977 when the PLO leadership informed the Carter administration through the Saudi Arabian government that it would accept a modified set of American conditions, but was unable to deliver.

The purpose of the discussion has been to find a formula to allow the trapped PLO forces to leave Beirut and avoid an all-out Israeli military thrust into the populated area.

During this period of crisis diplomacy, officials said some thought was given in Washington to allow special U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib to discuss withdrawal terms directly with the PLO. The plan was first put in writing by Mr. Kissinger in 1975 as part of a secret disengagement accord with Egypt. Details of the Kissinger agreement were eventually made public.

In that agreement, Mr. Kissinger said "the United States will continue to adhere to its present policy with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization, whereby it will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

The American side in 1975 carefully limited itself only to not "recognize" or "negotiate." Thus, in 1976, after the assassination in Beirut of U.S. Ambassador Francis E. Meloy Jr., Mr. Kissinger authorized the embassy security officer to contact the PLO to pro-

vide security for American personnel. Just as the PLO in 1976 helped in the safe departure of more than 200 Americans and other foreigners, the United States is now offering to help provide security for the evacuation of the 3,000 to 6,000 PLO forces in West Beirut.

The administration of President Jimmy Carter took the view that the 1975 pledge to Israel barred any substantive discussion between American officials and PLO representatives. However, in an effort to promote a solution to the problem of finding a homeland for the Palestinians, the Carter administration actively sought to find a formula that would win PLO acceptance of the conditions.

One of the obstacles was that Resolution 242 of 1967, drafted in the aftermath of the six-day war of that year when the Palestinian issue was not so acute, only referred to Palestinians indirectly as refugees.

Mr. Carter's secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, in 1977 informed the PLO through the Saudi Arabians, Egyptians and Syrians that the United States would deal with the PLO if it would accept the American conditions and state that Resolution 242 was inadequate as written because it did not deal with the political problems of Palestinians.

The Reagan administration's relations with the PLO (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Beirut Food Blockade Eased; Negotiations, Skirmishing Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Artillery duels flared in Beirut on Thursday as negotiations went on to secure a bloodless end to the Israeli siege of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon's capital.

The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, met Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, for the second time in three days, and Israeli officials were described as more hopeful that the talks would succeed. But Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon said the discussions were bogged down over the question of when a peacekeeping force would be deployed in Beirut.

The exchanges of shellfire began again after 12 hours of relative calm during which the Israeli blockade was relaxed to let food enter West Beirut, where the guerrillas are trapped. Israeli guns bombarded Palestinian Liberation Organization strongholds near the Borge Barajin refugee camp and the nearby Beirut International Airport. The Palestinians replied with rocket fire.

The exchanges were not as intense as those of the last few days, and an Israeli military spokesman described the situation as being one of "intermittent cease-fire."

Amid the Israeli-Palestinian artillery duel, rival leftist Moslem factions fought a pitched battle with machineguns and grenades near West Beirut's Commodore Hotel, from which about 200 journalists are covering the war. It was not immediately clear what sparked the dispute.

Three crossing points between East and West Beirut were opened by the Israelis and their Christian allies to allow food, diplomats, Lebanese government officials and some civilians to enter the western sector. The Israelis were also allowing water and electricity into the Moslem half of the capital.

Negotiations continued Thursday in an attempt to find a formula acceptable to all sides for the guerrilla withdrawal from Lebanon on which Israel insists.

The Lebanese premier, Mr. Wazzan, accused Mr. Habib of backtracking on the question of when to deploy peacekeeping troops in West Beirut, and said this threatened "every other aspect" of the talks.

In a widely publicized state-

ment, Mr. Wazzan said the force of U.S. Marines and French paratroops should deploy "before or simultaneously with the start" of the Palestinian evacuation. But, he said, "I have been surprised by a non-Lebanese insistence that the deployment of these international forces should take place after the Israeli withdrawal."

Israel orders the West Bank's largest university closed because of student disorder. Page 2.

departure of the Palestinians, which negates much of the need for and the usefulness of these forces.

Mr. Wazzan, according to a source close to him who requested anonymity, believes that the U.S. and French force is needed to shield the estimated 6,000 withdrawing guerrillas and their 12,000 leftist Moslem Lebanese compatriots in West Beirut from reprisals by rightist Lebanese Christian militiamen allied with Israel in mostly Christian East Beirut.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Habib, who has been trying for three weeks to put together an agreement that would stave off a ground assault on West Beirut by Israeli forces.

Government sources said Mr. Habib met again Thursday with President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fuad Bturos of Lebanon, but gave no details of the outcome.

In Jerusalem on Thursday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel told two U.S. senators that he was "very optimistic" a peaceful settlement can be reached on the PLO withdrawal and denied reports in the U.S. that Israel's Cabinet had set a Sunday deadline for a settlement.

"There is no deadline, no ultimatum," Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut said Mr. Begin told him and Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, in an hour-long meeting.

Sen. Dodd said Mr. Begin wanted to give Mr. Habib "every opportunity possible to secure a peaceful resolution." But Sen. Levin said the prime minister "did not say that this means that it's endless."

"He made it very clear he would not settle for anything less than a complete withdrawal," Sen. Levin said. A spokesman for the prime minister confirmed the senators' remarks.

U.S. Expected to Refuse To Sign Sea Law Pact

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing to announce a final decision not to sign the international treaty on Law of the Sea, rejecting plans that the United States continue to bargain in hopes of making changes.

The decision, made by President Reagan after a National Security Council meeting on the subject June 29, risks eventual U.S. isolation from the new global system accepted by the rest of the world.

Four key allies, which had been pressing for word of Washington's intentions, were informed Friday by the State Department that consultations "scheduled" with them Tuesday and Wednesday had been postponed in light of a forthcoming announcement. The allies were told, without specific details, that the announcement would be negative.

Policies Reversed

An administration source said the postponement was made because of concern that the consultations, coming at the same time, or just before the administration's announcement, could have embarrassed Britain, France, West Germany and Japan by seeming to associate them with the U.S. decision.

One of this administration's first acts was to reverse the last law policies of the Ford and Carter administrations, which had participated in bringing the talks to the edge of completion in difficult negotiations with Third World and industrial nations.

The Reagan administration blocked final action on the document early last year and, after nearly a year of study, decided in January to return to the bargaining table to pursue broad changes, especially in the economically important sections about mining the riches of the seabeds.

After a policy battle within the government, Mr. Reagan decided in April that the changes did not go far enough. Thus, on April 30, the United States was one of four nations to vote against the treaty, which was adopted by 130 countries, including France, Japan, most Western nations and nearly all of the developing world. Seven negotiations, including most of the Soviet bloc and a few industrialized Western countries, abstained.

In the latest round of controversy, several key allies and U.S. supporters of the treaty inside and

outside government urged the administration to continue efforts for changes, in hopes that the document could be accepted by the administration.

A meeting scheduled for September in New York, according to treaty proponents, offers another opportunity for improvements if the United States were to stay in the bargaining.

By announcing now that the United States will not sign the treaty when the signing period begins late this year, the administration is averting a possibly more difficult decision later in case of new international concessions aimed at winning U.S. support.

"We think it is unrealistic to believe that [further negotiations] can make enough changes" to make it acceptable, an administration source said. "We see no possibility that the change would come close to meeting our overall objectives."

Mr. Reagan's decision, the source said bluntly, was to halt U.S. efforts and "get out now" rather than go deeper into the bargaining.

A senior administration official dealing with the issue said there is little or no prospect that the seabed mining provisions will become effective with the United States. He said there is a substantial prospect of working out an alternate seabed mining system in cooperation with U.S. allies.



ITALY AND WEST GERMANY IN FINAL — Paolo Rossi scored twice Thursday to give Italy a 2-0 victory over Poland in the World Cup soccer tournament. West Germany later overcame France, 5-4, on penalty kicks. Page 23.

INSIDE

■ In what was described as a major compromise proposal, Western nations offered a new formula for substantial cuts in military manpower in Central Europe, but Communist negotiators said it was marred by shortcomings. Page 2.

■ Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has told Argentine leaders that Britain will return about 600 war prisoners if Argentina will confirm that it will not resume fighting. Page 5.

■ Japan joined in condemning U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the ban on American technology to help build a gas pipeline to Western Europe. Page 2.

■ The second section of a two-part supplement on Saudi Arabia appears today. Pages 7S-16S.

In Managua, Problems Engulf the Revolution

Popular Disillusionment and Economic Ills Pose a Challenge to Sandinistas

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Three years after toppling the regime of President Anastasio Somoza, Nicaragua's Sandinista rulers are engulfed by problems: a stagnant economy, armed threats from abroad and a population openly disillusioned with the revolution.

Gone is the aura of romance that surrounded the young rebels when they seized power, and in its place have come tension and frustration.

"They've lost their touch," a former supporter said. "They improvised imaginatively before the revolution, but now they seem locked into slogans."

Complaints abound, not only from conservatives but also from liberals, that the Sandinistas have abandoned their revolutionary promise to bring democracy to Nicaragua and have instead sought to impose one-party rule, an increasingly Socialist economy and a pro-Soviet foreign policy.

Most Nicaraguans, however, appear less worried by the ideological bent of the regime than by the

growing inflation and unemployment, especially in urban areas.

The consensus is that the revolution has failed to live up to the high expectations that it awakened in diverse sectors of the population. Many Nicaraguans say they believe that, unless the regime dramatically moderates its policies and finds ways of reviving the economy, a new violent struggle for power will sooner or later erupt.

In Control

For the moment, though, the Sandinistas remain firmly in control of the country, thanks not only to a strong, Cuban-trained army and an efficient security apparatus, but also to an enthusiastic elite of the politically faithful who dominate the government, the labor and peasants' movements and the grass-roots network of Sandinista Defense Committees.

Yet as they prepare to celebrate the revolution's third anniversary July 19, even top officials seem anything but optimistic about the future, although they blame the Reagan administration's hard-line policies toward Nicaragua for both

the country's troubles and their own radicalism.

"The mood of dissatisfaction is understandable," said Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the three-man junta. "The internal situation depends on an understanding with the United States and this understanding has not been achieved."

Washington suspended economic aid in reprisal for what it charged were Nicaraguan arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador and is now accused of encouraging the growing activities of armed "counterrevolutionary" bands that operate with apparent impunity from neighboring Honduras.

After the bombing of two bridges in northern Nicaragua in March, the fear of a U.S.-backed rebel invasion prompted the regime to declare a state of emergency under which opposition political activities were banned, most constitutional guarantees were suspended and all news organizations were placed under censorship.

While the Sandinistas maintain they must defend themselves against U.S. efforts to disrupt the

revolution, their critics argue that, long before the emergency, the original blueprint of a major social revolution that preserved political pluralism and a mixed economy looked badly tattered.

The non-Marxist groups that joined the fight against the Somoza family dynasty complain that, from the moment the Sandinistas marched triumphantly into Managua, they moved to consolidate their political domination. And while the first five-member junta included two non-Sandinistas, both resigned within nine months, asserting that real power was being exercised by the nine-member Sandinista National Directorate.

Under pressure from abroad, the Sandinistas eventually agreed to hold elections in 1985 and renewed their pledge to maintain political pluralism. But top commanders nevertheless warned that the elections would not be of a "bourgeois" kind and, in practice, opposition parties found their access to the press and their freedom to organize increasingly restricted.

The regime's relationship with the private sector, which had

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Smoke rises from a forest fire in the south of France.

Planes, 600 Men Battle Forest Fire In South of France

Reuters

AVIGNON, France — About 600 firemen backed up by water-carrying airplanes battled a huge forest fire Thursday in the south of France.

Officials near Avignon said the fire, which started Wednesday, had consumed a pine forest over an area of 18 square kilometers (7 square miles).

Hundreds of people had been evacuated. There was no immediate indication of how the fire began but high temperatures and strong sunshine in the area have made trees and undergrowth dry.

In Spain, meanwhile, army reinforcements joined 3,000 firemen battling big forest fires near Barcelona. The fires, which began Tuesday during a heat wave, have destroyed about 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres) of woodland and 30 houses in Castelldefels, 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Barcelona. The worst was at Begues, about 10 kilometers from the seaside resort of Sitges.

In southern and central Italy, hundreds of hedgerows and hayfields caught fire during a dry spell.

Beirut Images: A Bewildering Tissue of Contrasts

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — After a month of watching the violence and experiencing the danger and the fear, there may be no coherent way to describe this city, but certain images remain.

It is as if a dozen people had sat down together to weave a carpet, but each had a different design in mind. The result is a bewildering maze of negotiations, plans, proposals, ideas, acceptances and rejections in an effort to avert an Israeli assault on besieged West Beirut.

After a month of naval bombardments, aerial attacks, artillery shelling and ground fire, the plight of Lebanon still seems far from a solution.

Wary people in Beirut hope the country can be extricated from its crisis by diplomatic means. But there are already signs of renewed fratricidal struggles — reported clashes between Christian militiamen and Druze fighters in the Israeli-occupied Shuf mountain area.

Most mornings, the Israeli military briefs the press in a school building in the town of Baabda. The briefings are attended by reporters based in East Beirut, which is cut off from the western part of the city by the Israelis. Reporters from Israel also attend.

An elderly priest, wearing a brown cassock, sandals and an inconspicuous fan, frequently wanders by the school's back yard, which affords a commanding view of the city.

Wednesday's briefing was run by Col. Paul Kadar, a scholarly looking man of about 50. He discussed Tuesday's fierce shelling of Beirut's southern outskirts. He said Palesti-

nian guerrillas had violated the latest cease-fire — a term that evokes smiles because there have been so many of them.

"We responded very hard," he said. "The response was powerful but measured."

"Justification," he added, "I want you to hang onto this particular word. Lebanon feels it is being released from an insufferable restraint."

Wednesday night, there were renewed exchanges of fire as another cease-fire ceased. At sunset in East Beirut, people went to the rooftop of the Alexandre Hotel to watch the

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

shells, once described as "neon geese," arc through the sky.

The Alexandre's clientele is a strange mixture of diplomats, Israeli soldiers, journalists and elderly residents who keep to themselves. Wednesday afternoon, a young Lebanese waiter held an Israeli's rifle while the soldier seated himself for lunch. The waiter handed it back along with a menu.

While West Beirut lies under Israeli guns, East Beirut goes about its business.

Shops like Crazy Baby, Twiggy and Bugs Bunny were open and thriving. On the beaches, there were some sunbathers, a few parasols and children splashing.

In West Beirut, a vivid image remains of a young boy dancing about in the smoldering debris of a rubbish fire set on a side street. He was trying to kill the awful stink made

by the fire. He was wearing thin-soled rubber sneakers, and when someone told him to get off the debris he smiled broadly and refused.

Don Allen is a ubiquitous public relations man for United. He buttonholes reporters and rattles off figures on the relief provided so far — 133,000 salt packets, 247,600 bars of soap, 43,000 blankets, 40,000 towels, 1.5 million water purification tablets, 5,000 cooking stoves, 12,000 dms of baby food, 110,000 syringes and needles. Much more is needed.

At the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut, a patron was awakened recently at 3:30 a.m. by fire and flames. He ran down to the lobby, thinking an attack on the western quarter had begun. The night clerk, totting up bills on an adding machine, said without interrupting his tally: "It is only the flames and the overlights. Also some return fire. Not to worry."

In a small café, a remark was made about how lovely the proprietor's rose garden was. A minute later, a huge pink rose was placed next to the patron's coffee. The kindness of the gesture lasted.

Standing on a hilltop in the east, someone who had spent several weeks in West Beirut looked at the panorama of the embattled city far below and said: "On that side, you feel it but you can't see it all. On this side, you see it all but can't feel it."

Israel Closes University on West Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Army ordered Bir Zeit, the largest university on the West Bank, closed Thursday until Oct. 8, accusing its students of disruptive anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Israeli radio said that students protested the closing of the university by throwing stones at cars in the nearby town of Ramallah and urging shopkeepers to strike. Israeli troops dispersed the demonstrators with firing in the air, the radio said.

Claire Brandabur, an American professor teaching at Bir Zeit University, said that Israeli helicopters at Ramallah fired at students who fled to nearby hills. She also said that students were hosed down with colored dye to identify them.

Israeli military authorities said that no one was hurt.

The closure of the university was ordered by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the military command said. It followed student unrest over Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The university, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jerusalem, is regarded by the Israelis as a breeding ground of Palestinian nationalism. The shutdown was the third since November, and the longest.

A university official said by telephone that the 2,000 students were only now completing first-semester requirements, delayed by the two previous closures. The military command charged that the students had been disrupting daily life for villagers living around the campus. The university official said students had demonstrated Tuesday in Bir Zeit against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Evacuation

May Ease Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

PLO stem from pragmatic considerations. In trying to avoid an Israeli invasion of Lebanon a year ago, Mr. Habib worked out an informal cease-fire, although the Israelis have never acknowledged they agreed to anything except a unilateral cease-fire at Mr. Habib's request.

That cease-fire spurred new calls from the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for the United States to use its influence to bring about mutual recognition of each other by the PLO and Israel. The Egyptians, the Saudis and Jordanians contended that unless the PLO was somehow drawn into the negotiations, there was no hope of a successful search for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

In the view of some State Department and National Security Council planners, with the PLO seemingly destroyed as a military force, there undoubtedly will be a struggle within the organization on how much emphasis to put on terrorism and how much to put on diplomatic efforts to become involved in the future of the Middle East.

That may be one reason the Egyptians in particular have been urging the United States to use its influence on Israel to allow the Palestinian group to retain some face if it evacuates Beirut.

A Jewish Leader

Urges Peace Talks

PARIS — The president of the World Jewish Congress said Thursday that Israel, having broken the back of the Palestine Liberation Organization, must face up to the Palestinian problem and seek peace with the Arabs.

The official, Edgar Bronfman, said at a meeting of the group's executive committee that Israel must change its policies in the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza.

But Mr. Bronfman rejected a recent call by Jewish leaders for mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO by one another, saying the proposal was poorly timed.

NATO Proposes to Cut East and West Armies To 700,000 for Each

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

VIENNA — The Atlantic Alliance on Thursday put forward a draft treaty calling for reductions in Eastern and Western ground forces in Central Europe to a maximum of 700,000 for each side. The cuts would be made in four stages over a seven-year period.

The proposal, initially outlined by President Reagan last month during his European visit, represents an attempt to put some vigor into stalled talks on reducing Eastern and Western conventional forces in Central Europe. It is one of a series of arms control initiatives started by the administration in the face of strong American and European grass roots campaigns for disarmament.

Valeriy Mikhalov, the Soviet ambassador to the talks, was quoted by a spokesman as saying the draft did not appear to represent "any movement forward" on a key obstacle: agreement on the actual size of Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe.

Western officials, explaining the plan after its formal presentation to Communist representatives to the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks, said it builds on past alliance proposals but includes a significant concession to the East.

Its most important feature is that it would spell out the reductions that would be required of members of both blocs to reach a common collective ceiling on

ground forces. A 1979 Western proposal that specified only U.S. and Soviet reductions as the first part of a two-part plan was rejected by the East as lacking guarantees for troop reductions by other Western countries.

Western officials said the fact that the plan was presented in draft treaty form should be taken as a sign of the seriousness of the proposal; it is the first time the West has offered such a formal draft in these negotiations.

Western military officials have said that there are 962,000 troops in the pact's force, while the East asserts it has only 805,000. Without East-West consensus on such figures, an agreement is expected to remain elusive. There is little disagreement that Western ground forces number 790,000.

Mr. Mikhalov also said the Western draft treats the talks backward in some respects. Specifically, he said, it focuses only on troop cuts and leaves out any offer for reductions in conventional armaments in Central Europe.

The Soviet ambassador objected as well to Western unwillingness to consider reductions in air force personnel. The Western plan calls for a ceiling on Eastern and Western air forces at the existing Western level of 200,000.

Alliance officials acknowledged Thursday that their draft plan was similar to a 1975 Western proposal. But the difference now, they said, is that the West is being much more concrete by offering to negotiate binding commitments for each phase of reductions.

The draft provides that in the first stage the United States would withdraw 13,000 ground forces and the Soviets 30,000. After that, reductions by other Eastern and Western nations would occur in three equal stages down to the 700,000 ceiling.

Suicide by Train in France

United Press International

MELUN, France — A young man and his wife, dependent over financial problems, committed suicide by walking in front of a high-speed express train near here, the police said Wednesday.

U.S. to Sell Research Lasers

(Continued from Page 1)

market reduced to 35 percent in recent years.

The Energy Department signed an eight-year, \$300-million contract in April for "large-scale" engineering development and a demonstration of the laser isotopic separation process for enriching uranium at Lawrence Livermore.

The concern of those advocating a stronger nonproliferation stance by the administration centers more on the use of the technology to upgrade plutonium.

This concern surfaced last fall when the Energy Department disclosed that it would have difficulty producing enough plutonium in military reactors to build the 14,000 new nuclear warheads that

President Reagan has proposed adding to the U.S. stockpile.

As a result, the administration said it was investigating the possibility of using laser enrichment to upgrade plutonium produced by the country's 75 operating civilian nuclear plants. This proposal ran into immediate opposition in Congress, where Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, introduced an amendment that would bar such use. The bill is in House-Senate conference.

What concerns Sen. Hart and others is that any move by the United States or other countries to use spent fuel from civilian plants as material for nuclear bombs breaks down the barrier between atoms for peace and atoms for war.

The measure apparently also affects a Japanese-Soviet project to develop oil and natural gas off the far eastern Soviet island of Sakhalin.



Chancellor Schmidt, right, was met at the airport by Premier van Agt.

Schmidt, Van Agt Discuss Trade Friction

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany told Premier Andries van Agt of the Netherlands on Thursday that protectionism within the Western community threatened to lead to a "Western trade war," a Dutch government spokesman said.

On the first official visit of a West German chancellor to the Netherlands in 18 years, Mr. Schmidt also went into "restricted session" Thursday evening to discuss with Mr. van Agt the NATO plan for deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, a spokesman said.

The 1979 NATO missile modernization decision, backed by West Germany, has not been accepted by Dutch governments. No information was released on the discussion. A government spokesman said the talks were not negotiations but an "exchange of views."

Japanese Join Western Protests Over U.S. Sanctions on Pipeline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan has joined Western industrial countries in criticizing President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the ban on using U.S. technology to help build a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

France and Britain reaffirmed Wednesday their dissatisfaction with U.S. policy and Italy said that existing contracts would be honored.

Shintaro Abe, Japan's international trade and industry minister, said Wednesday at a meeting of Japanese and U.S. businessmen that "Washington decided on recent sanctions suddenly and unilaterally without due consultations with the West."

The Reagan administration said last month that the ban on U.S. equipment for the pipeline would be extended to cover subsidiaries of U.S. companies and equipment made by companies under license.

The measure apparently also affects a Japanese-Soviet project to develop oil and natural gas off the far eastern Soviet island of Sakhalin.

Mr. Abe and Premier Zenko Suzuki have asked Washington to exempt the project, under which the Soviet Union would provide Japan with 3 million metric tons of gas over 20 years beginning in 1983. Japan needs electrical logging equipment made by Schlumberger of the United States for the project.

Energy Minister Edmond Hervé of France, who is in Ottawa for talks with Energy Minister Marc LaLonde of Canada, said Wednesday that Washington's action against the Soviet pipeline was "quite simply intolerable."

He said the volume of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union had risen by 50 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1981 while trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union had "at best stagnated, at worst dropped."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Premier Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said Wednesday at a news conference at the end of a one-day visit to Rome by Mrs. Thatcher that the United States was mistaken in

trying to include existing contracts in its ban.

"When you have made a contract you have to keep it," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The contracts were made in good faith."

She added: "It is bad for the United States. In the future, people who wish to obtain contracts from the United States will know that they could be severed."

Although Mrs. Thatcher stopped short of saying Britain would override the U.S. decision, Mr. Spadolini said existing contracts would be honored.

But he did not say whether work could proceed on a key \$500-million contract for 19 pumping stations. The contract was awarded to Nuovo Pignone of Italy in November.

The contract's execution has been blocked up to now by what the Spadolini government termed a pause for reflection after the declaration of martial law in Poland. Government officials said Wednesday that lines of credit to Nuovo Pignone at the 7.5-percent interest rate requested by the Soviet Union had never been signed.

Premier Asserts That Belgrade Will Pay Debts

By Marvino Howe

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's new premier, Milka Planinc, has said the country's economy is in difficulty, but she says her government will fulfill its international financial obligations.

"We are making every effort to honor all our commitments vis-à-vis our partners promptly, to restore the reputation of our economy and to keep the good name of Yugoslavia the way it has always been," she said.

Emphasizing the urgent need for medium- and short-term credit, Mrs. Planinc, 58, said there was "somehow of an overdue nervousness," especially among European and U.S. banks, regarding Yugoslavia's financial obligations.

Yugoslavia will have to repay \$4.2 billion in principal and interest on debts this year, according to banking sources in Belgrade. The next repayments are due this month.

Mrs. Planinc, Yugoslavia's first female premier, took office a month ago. In an interview, she outlined the principal problems facing her government and made it clear that she was prepared to take decisive action to resolve them. She responded without hesitation to all questions.

"We are having a hard time; we speak of this openly to the world and to our own people," the premier said, referring to the heavy foreign debt.

The adverse economic situation was caused by the increase in the

price of energy that in turn made capital, technology and intermediate materials more costly, she said. Yugoslavia was compelled to resort to short-term credits, in addition to the long-term and medium-term loans taken earlier, she said.

She described as "favorable" discussions under way with a group of U.S. banks to remove a big question mark as to whether Yugoslavia will be able to honor its obligations," she said.

Banking sources disclosed that the talks initially involved a credit of about \$200 million for an 18-month period and included the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company and Citibank. A decision is

expected in about a week, and if the U.S. banks agree it is believed that French, Italian and Japanese banks would probably come in.

Taking up another major problem, the nationalist unrest in the southernmost province of Kosovo, Mrs. Planinc expressed some optimism, but she acknowledged that a solution would take time.

Kosovo "Calmer"

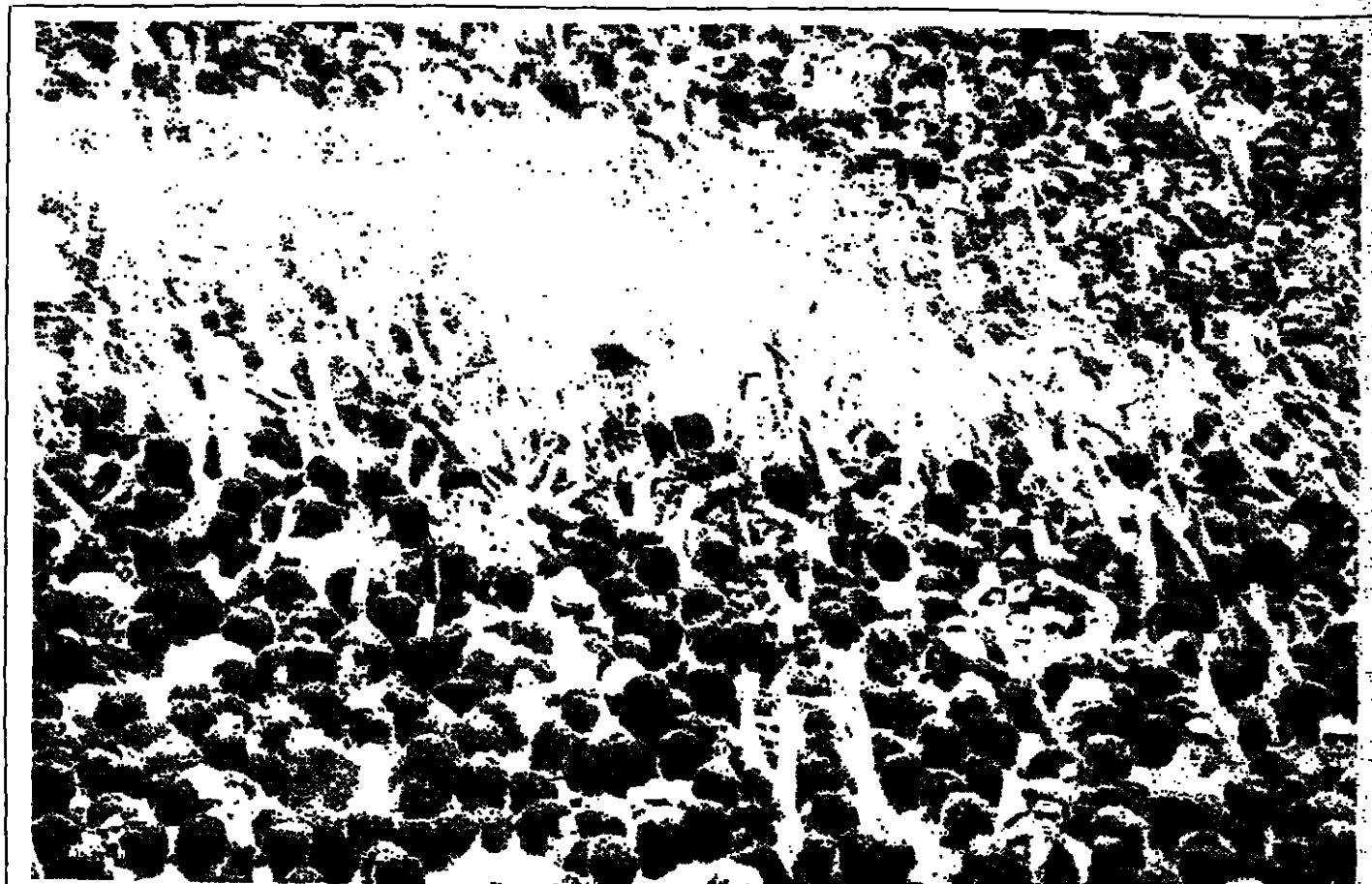
"The situation in Kosovo is, after all, calming down," she said. "It is different from what it was a year ago when everything was in a state of turbulence and it seemed unclear what the majority would opt for."

Mrs. Planinc pointed out that local elections were held two months ago "and everything was normal." She cited this as evidence that the majority of Kosovo's 1.2 million ethnic Albanians considered themselves a part of Yugoslavia.

Last year's rioting, which resulted in nine deaths, was an attempt, she said, to provoke a "counterrevolution," she said, describing the enemy as "nationalism and those who want the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia."

There is some evidence of Albanian interference but it is only "supplemental," she said.

She accused the local leadership of doing much to incite nationalism, albeit "unconsciously" through unrealistic economic and education policies.



PRE-RAIN SHOWER — After three hours of waiting for the Rolling Stones to play in Madrid during one of Spain's worst heat waves this century, some of the 60,000 fans were

bored down by sympathetic stagehands — shortly before a rainstorm that began as the rock group was finally ready to start playing. Despite the downpour, the show went on.

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مركز الأخبار

U.S. Reportedly Lists Changes Needed to Defend Continued Aid in El Salvador

By John Dinges
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. government has outlined an ambitious program of human rights improvements and other changes in El Salvador to assist in defending before Congress the continuation of economic and military aid, according to a State Department cable sent to the U.S. Embassy.

The recommended actions include restructuring of the Salvadoran armed forces to reduce human rights abuse, a new public posture in negotiations with leftist guerrillas, and meeting agrarian reform goals for land distribution and compensation.

Francisco José Guerrero, a Salvadoran Cabinet officer and chief of staff to the president, said his government agreed with the goals expressed in the cable but that there were no new programs or structural changes under way of the kind recommended.

He rejected the idea of restructuring the armed forces as "very strange" in the middle of a war.

Touches All Points

The program outlined in the cable touches on points about which President Reagan is required by Congress to certify Salvadoran government progress as a condition for continued economic and military aid. These are human rights, agrarian reform, control of the armed forces and efforts toward democracy and a political solution to end the fighting.

Embassy officials described the cable as best expressing U.S. policy in El Salvador. One official called it a wish list.

Signed by Alexander M. Haig Jr. when he

was secretary of state, the cable was obtained from the Boston-based Central American Information Office, a private group. Eric Shultz, a member of the group, said the organization had distributed the cable to a few reporters and newspapers in the United States and Mexico.

The cable instructs U.S. Embassy officials to "urge early acceptance of a human-rights program at least as ambitious as these steps to allow us to meet requirements of the July congressional certification." The cable also says that "careful monitoring" by the embassy will ensure that impetus for improvements is maintained.

Potentially the most controversial recommendation in the cable is that calling for changes in El Salvador's security forces, which include the army, independent police, the National Guard and paramilitary units.

The cable proposes the transfer of intelligence duties from the National Guard and Treasury Police to the army and the creation of a single intelligence service controlled by the army.

It also calls for eventual integration of all military functions into the army and the formation of a civilian police force. The National Guard, Treasury Police and paramilitary units working with them have a reputation for abuses against civilians worse than that of the army.

Speeches by President

Restructuring of the armed forces to weaken the security forces would appear to meet a major demand of the rebel coalition.

A U.S. Embassy official said the Salvadoran government was looking seriously at their military structures, and some progress is expected

on that point of the cable's recommendations after a surge in fighting has died down. Mr. Guerrero denied this.

Mr. Guerrero and U.S. Embassy officials agreed that several of the recommendations coincided with measures mentioned in speeches by President Alvaro Alfredo Magana. Among these were proposals for setting up a commission to make recommendations to the government on a program of "pacification" as well as initiatives for improving the civilian judicial system, which is barely functioning.

In a section apparently aimed at congressional concern for progress toward a political solution to the war, the cable urges the government to seize the initiative from the leftist coalition by offering opportunities for extreme leftist elements to return to the political mainstream. It says the government should occupy

the "high ground in contesting international opinion on the issue of dialogue with the left."

Mr. Guerrero said that the possibility of negotiations with the leftists was closed by the elections of March 28 in which rightist parties won a majority in the new assembly.

[A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the United States did not plan any increase in military advisers in El Salvador. United Press International reported.]

U.S. Ousts Protesters

SAN SALVADOR (LAT) — U.S. Embassy officials gently eased four Roman Catholic protesters back onto the streets of San Salvador on Wednesday when they attempted to stage a hunger strike inside the compound over U.S. involvement with the Salvadoran regime.

Bringing Up Baby Cost of Raising an American Child Now Put at More Than \$200,000

WASHINGTON — It can cost more than \$200,000 in today's dollars to bring up a child, according to a coming book, "Costs of Children," by Lawrence Olson.

Mr. Olson based the book on his research at Data Resources Inc., which does economic analysis and projections. Using historical spending patterns for the average American family, he calculated the costs of bringing up a child through age 22, assuming the child goes to college. He concluded that for a male born in 1980 the cost would be \$226,000 in 1982 dollars, with a high proportion coming in the college years.

For a female, the figure was \$247,000. Mr. Olson, now a vice president of Sage Associates, an economic consulting firm, said costs for transportation, recreation and entertainment for a girl proved in spending analyses to be higher on the average than for a boy.

The calculations assumed that the child will go to a private college and pay part of the costs by means of student loans or earnings. The \$226,000 and \$247,000 figures included only the portion of school costs that would be paid by the parents.

Mr. Olson said his studies showed that children are cheaper when there are more than one, partly because families share space and facilities and partly because they seem to spend less on each child to make the money stretch.

Junta Faces Discontent In Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

helped undermine the Somoza regime by organizing a series of crippling strikes, also soon turned sour as the Sandinistas went back on their promise to expropriate only properties belonging to key members of the dictatorship.

While 60 percent of the economy is still in private hands, "We're absolutely convinced that the Marxist-Leninist plan is for the state to take over the economy," said a business leader.

Countryside Benefits

Sandinista officials strongly deny any such intent and they point to a series of economic incentives decreed in February as evidence of their commitment to a mixed economy. But they also stress that their principal commitment is to improve the welfare of the population, and argue that landless peasants have a right to properties that are not being properly worked.

The main successes of the revolution have been recorded in the countryside, where wages have been raised and, with the assistance of about 2,000 teachers and 500 doctors and nurses have improved.

But the economy has not recovered from the 1979 war and the government, struggling to keep going on shrinking foreign credits, has been forced to cut spending and watch prices and unemployment rise.

Hopes that the Soviet Union might bail out the Nicaraguan economy were dashed when the coordinator of the ruling junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, returned from Moscow in April with a series of long-term technical and development accords but no hard-currency credits.

The regime also has gradually isolated themselves from natural allies. After three youths were killed by the police under mysterious circumstances last month, the first anti-Sandinista demonstration took place during their funeral in a Managua slum.

The regime has also clashed with Archbishop Miguel Obando Bravo of Managua, bringing a wave of support for the prelate among the strongly Roman Catholic poor.

Even more ominous for the Sandinistas, many original members of the regime have now turned against it, notably Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Zero of the 1979 insurrection.

With fresh memories of the 50,000 deaths and the devastation caused by the struggle against the Somoza regime, however, most Nicaraguans hope that a new war can be averted. "This revolution can be salvaged," an influential businessman insisted, "but the Sandinistas will have to change direction. It's the only way."



POLLUTION DETECTOR — The manipulator arm of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia moved a pollution-sensing package during the craft's recently completed mission. The 11-instrument Induced Environment Contamination Monitor is designed to check for material inside or near the shuttle's cargo compartment that might adversely affect experiments.

Documents Show U.S. Had a Clue To Spy's Communist Connection

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Klaus Fuchs, who was convicted in 1950 by Britain of giving secrets about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union, was identified as a suspected Communist agent in German documents captured and brought to the United States five years before his arrest.

The documents are lists of German-born nationals suspected of being Communists and living in the Soviet Union. They were drawn up by a German SS agency in June 1941, before the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union.

The lists were published by the Reich Central Security Office of the SS and distributed to SS units due to move into the Soviet Union behind German Panzer divisions.

Now in the National Archives, the documents are an example of clues that apparently went unnoticed by U.S. intelligence.

Mr. Fuchs witnessed the first explosion of an atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert in 1945 and worked on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos National Laboratory after World War II. Now 70, he lives in East Germany near Dresden.

His name appears in the captured documents as No. 210 on a list that includes thousands of names of suspected Communists. Next to Mr. Fuchs' name is the notation: "Bring him in if found in the Soviet Union."

There is no question the Klaus Fuchs identified by the Nazis is the man who served nine years of a 14-year prison term in Britain before his release in 1959.

His birthdate is given as Dec. 29, 1911, and his birthplace as Rüsselsheim near Frankfurt, where the confessed atom spy was born.

At the time the Gestapo was told to look for Mr. Fuchs in the Soviet Union in 1941 he had been interned by the British in Canada as a German alien. His whereabouts in the years 1933 through 1940 are unclear.

Mr. Fuchs returned to Britain in 1942, began work on atomic research at Birmingham University and became a naturalized British citizen.

A Canadian commission on espionage is believed to have suspected as early as 1946 that Mr. Fuchs was a Communist spy when a Soviet Embassy clerk in Ottawa named Igor Gouzenko disclosed the existence of a Soviet spy ring in Canada to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mr. Fuchs' name was said to have been written by Col. Vassily M. Rogov, leader of the Soviet spy ring in Canada, in a notebook later found by Canadian counterespionage agents.

Swiss Will Extend Use Of Live Rabies Vaccine Put in Bait for Foxes

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

GENEVA — A controversial effort to stem the sweep of rabies across Europe by sprinkling the landscape with chicken heads containing live rabies vaccine has proved so successful in a limited area of Switzerland that this summer the same strategy will be used throughout the Alps between Zurich and Geneva.

The strategy initially spurred fears that the live virus itself might become virulent and aid the spread of the disease, but so far there is no evidence that it has.

The chicken heads are distributed along roads and trails, as well as by helicopter in remote areas, as bait for foxes, the chief carriers of the disease in Europe.

After eating the bait the foxes become immune to rabies, breaking the transmission cycle of the disease that has seriously afflicted at least a half dozen European nations and invaded several others.

In the first quarter of this year, 5,640 cases of rabies were reported in animals in Europe (apart from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, which had not yet reported), compared to 4,280 in the previous quarter.

Small-scale tests of the live virus began in 1978, despite misgivings by some epidemiologists at the introduction of a live virus into the wildlife population.

Area Seems Clear

By the beginning of this year 62,000 inoculated chicken heads had been distributed. It now appears that rabies has vanished from the test region, which is bounded on the north by the zone between Lake Léman, sometimes called Lake Geneva, and the Lake of Thun and on the south by the upper Rhone Valley.

Dr. Franz Steck of the University of Bern, director of the tests, said he hopes to extend the program into flatter country where it is easier for foxes to move in or out and harder to attack the infection one region at a time.

Never before has a live virus vaccine been turned loose in a wildlife population and France, for example, does not permit the use of such vaccines on animals.

As with other oral vaccines, such as that against polio, the disease virus has been cultured in the laboratory through numerous generations until its virulence has vanished. Yet its chemistry is enough like that of the original virus to induce immunity when taken by mouth.

Those fearful of introducing the vaccine into wildlife have noted that some strains of apparently

harmless rabies virus have reverted to virulence in mice. This has been shown, however, only under special laboratory circumstances.

Dr. Konrad Bogel, rabies specialist at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva, dismissed as "purely hypothetical" any suggestion that a reversion to virulence might occur in the wild.

Rabies is also a problem in the United States but in a recent telephone interview Mr. Steck warned that the live virus being used in Europe may not be applicable in the United States, where skunks and bats are primary carriers of the disease.

The current European animal epidemic, or epizootic, appears to have originated in Poland and reached Switzerland in 1967, advancing an average of 20 miles (32 kilometers) per year. In 1978 it began to invade the upper Rhone region.

As reported in the Rabies Surveillance Report of the World Health Organization's Collaborating Center for Rabies Surveillance and Research in Tübingen, West Germany, no cases have been found in the valley for 18 months.

Mr. Bogel believes the use of vaccinated bait is chiefly suited to areas, such as Switzerland, where it can be conducted by experts and closely supervised. For other areas he favors a combination of strategies — hunting, tightening migration barriers or use of inoculated bait — based on local conditions.

Rabies vanished from Europe in the last century. Control of the dog population may have been partially responsible, but why it disappeared from wildlife is unknown. If the reason can be learned, it may suggest a way to eliminate it from Europe — and other regions, such as the Americas.

Report Urges Dropping Of Marijuana Penalties

By Philip M. Bottey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A committee of experts appointed by the National Academy of Sciences has recommended eliminating criminal penalties for the use of marijuana, but its recommendations have been disputed by the academy's president and rejected by the federal agency that paid for the study.

The committee made the recommendation in an unpublished report submitted to the National Institute on Drug Abuse late last month. Similar proposals have been made by other study groups, and there was a national trend in the 1970s to lower the penalties for marijuana use and to concentrate instead on curbing suppliers of the drug. Eleven states, including New York, have replaced criminal penalties for personal use with minor citations and "small fines," which often are not enforced.

Possession of marijuana is still prohibited by U.S. law and by the laws of most states, and the Reagan administration's emerging drug policy is expected to urge continued restraint.

William Pollin, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, said it would be "a terrible mistake, and a public health tragedy" to do "anything that suggests a greater societal acceptance of the use of marijuana, particularly by young people."

Mr. Pollin said recent surveys of high school seniors showed that marijuana use was falling while student concern over health hazards and a desire for strict drug laws were rising. "The response of policies now would undercut that achievement," he said.

The committee appointed by the Academy reasoned that removing criminal penalties for the use of marijuana would do little harm and much good. It concluded that states that had already done so had not experienced an increase in marijuana use as a result. And it

agreed that such repeal could produce "substantial savings" in law-enforcement costs and could eliminate the "social costs" involved in arresting 400,000 people a year for marijuana-related offenses, mostly possession of small amounts of the plant. Such arrests, the committee said, breed disrespect for the law among large numbers of people.

The committee suggested further that efforts to control the supply of marijuana "should be seriously reconsidered" because such efforts are unlikely to be effective.

The chairman of the 18-member group that wrote the report was Louis Lasagna, professor of pharmacology at the University of Rochester medical school. The group included Daniel X. Freedman, chairman of psychiatry at the University of Chicago; Jerome H. Jaffe, a former adviser about drug abuse to President Richard M. Nixon; John Kaplan, a professor of law at Stanford University and an expert on marijuana laws; Gardner Lindzey, director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford; and Frank Stanton, a former president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In a cover letter disputing the report, Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, contended that the committee had "insufficient" data to reach its conclusion. He noted that the report was not based on scientific information alone but also involved value judgments on such issues as the cost and efficacy of drug enforcement.

"I am concerned that the committee may have gone beyond its charge in stating a judgment so value-laden that it should have been left to the political process," Mr. Press wrote. He also expressed fear that the report would be misunderstood to imply that new scientific data are suddenly available. "There is no new scientific information exonerating marijuana," he wrote.

U.S. Study Finds Postal Service Lacks Courtesy

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony Quaintan, has given the Sandinista government "suggestions on how our relations can be improved," the State Department has said.

However, Nicaraguan sources said Wednesday that the U.S. suggestion repeated "unsubstantiated allegations" of Nicaraguan interference in El Salvador's civil war and said that a halt to such activities was a precondition to any improvement in relations.

U.S. sources, noting growing economic and political unrest in Nicaragua, are known to think that the Sandinistas gradually will be forced into making concessions.

Guatemala Expects Belize Talks

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala has said it expects to start new talks with Britain within two months on Guatemala's century-old territorial claim on the former British Colony of Belize.

A foreign ministry spokesman said that Guatemala, which does not recognize Belize's independence, will not accept participation by representatives of Belize in the talks with Britain.

Guatemala repeatedly has threatened to invade Belize, a nation of English-speaking blacks and Mayan Indians. It borders Guatemala on the Caribbean coast.

Last year Guatemala broke consular ties with Britain and refused to recognize the independence of Belize. About 1,600 British troops have remained in Belize to protect it from any invasion by Guatemala.

U.S. Starts Airlift Of Food in Chad

WASHINGTON — The Air Force is beginning emergency airlifts of food in Chad. Officials said grain and vegetable oil from stocks of the Agency for International Development in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, will be flown to Faya-Largeau and Abéché in the countryside.

Because no adequate commercial aircraft were available, the Defense Department authorized the use of a C-130 assigned to the 4th Tactical Air Wing at Wiesbaden Main Air Base in West Germany, the officials said Wednesday. They said seven days of relief flights were planned.

The State Department lists Chad as one of the world's 10 poorest countries, unable to feed its population of about 5 million and suffering from years of civil war and drought.

U.S. Ousts Protesters

SAN SALVADOR (LAT) — U.S. Embassy officials gently eased four Roman Catholic protesters back onto the streets of San Salvador on Wednesday when they attempted to stage a hunger strike inside the compound over U.S. involvement with the Salvadoran regime.

Sihanouk Denounces Plan By Hanoi for Partial Pullout

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who visited his former Communist captors inside Cambodia on Thursday, denounced a Vietnamese plan to withdraw some forces from Cambodia as propaganda. Thai Army officers at this frontier town said.

Prince Sihanouk, head of a new rebel coalition opposing the Vietnamese in Cambodia, embraced top leaders of the Khmer Rouge, which once held him captive and engineered a bloody revolution in his country.

He and Khmer Rouge Premier Khiet Samphan later rode off together into the jungle on the back of an elephant, according to reporters accompanying the prince. It was not known when he would return to Thailand.

The trip was the second in two days that Prince Sihanouk had made to his homeland, which he had not visited since Vietnamese troops invaded in late 1978.

The Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk's natural Moulinaka faction and the anti-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front of former Premier Son Sann formed a coalition last month to topple the pro-Hanoi Communist government that Vietnam installed in Phnom Penh after it invaded.

On Wednesday, the prince, Cambodia's former head of state and now president of the new coalition, visited a Son Sann guerrilla base just inside western Cambodia

and later toured a Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand, where he was cheered by thousands of his countrymen as he vowed to lead them in expelling the Vietnamese.

Vietnam announced Wednesday that it would pull a "significant" number of its estimated 180,000 troops out of Cambodia this month. Hanoi also denounced the rebel coalition and vowed never to negotiate with it.

Prince Sihanouk said Thursday that the Vietnamese announcement was propaganda and would involve only "nonfighting soldiers," the Thai officers said. Thailand played a major role in helping Cambodia's rebel factions unite.

Prince Sihanouk and the Son Sann faction are wary partners with the Khmer Rouge, which held the prince under house arrest and directed a reign of terror when it ruled Cambodia before being toppled by the Vietnamese forces.

Basque ETA Guerrillas Draw 162-Year Terms

MADRID — A court has handed down 162-year prison sentences for two guerrillas of the Basque separatist organization ETA convicted of killing six Spanish paramilitary Civil Guards in the northern Basque country.

On Wednesday, Francisco Esquivel Echevarria and Angel Maria Recalde Goicoechea were sentenced to 27 years for each of the killings. The guardsmen were killed with submachine guns and hand grenades on a road outside Bilbao on Feb. 1, 1980.

U.S. Study Finds Postal Service Lacks Courtesy

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service has reduced costs and improved productivity over the last decade, a new study concludes. But in doing so, it has sacrificed employee courtesy and customer services.

The study by the National Academy of Public Administration was commissioned by the Postal Service to evaluate its performance since 1971, when Congress established it to replace the 200-year-old Post Office Department.

The study said that, "to redress this imbalance," "a vigorous program of communications with the public and a visibly serious effort to address complaints is necessary."

The academy praised the Postal Service for accomplishments including an increase of more than \$2 billion in capital assets, handling a larger volume of mail with a smaller work force, introducing a number of new services, and depoliticizing appointments and rate setting.

On the negative side, the Postal Service has had to increase rates while the speed of letter delivery remains close to that of 1971, the study said.

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- AT BAY POINT (residential area) a top-class, 8-floor building, facing Biscayne Bay, on the water's edge, private gardens and pool. Studios, one and two-bedroom apartments and 2 penthouses. Average price U.S. \$100,000.

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A Namibian Opportunity

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The folder marked Namibia deserves George Shultz's early attention. The Secretary of State-designate and his boss need a foreign policy success promptly. Sweeter still would be a success where Democratic liberals failed. All this seems possible in southern Africa, where the pins are set for a strike if the administration bows straight, fast and hard.

The object is finally to get South Africa out of Namibia, the vast territory it illegally occupies, and to get some 20,000 Cuban troops out of Angola. These are separate objectives, but they have become related. The catch is that South Africa wants a formal linkage between the two withdrawals, which is either workable or a cynical bit of sabotage.

Linkage aside, South Africa does not remain an obstacle in a UN plan for Namibia's independence, beginning with a cease-fire in August that leads to elections in March. The plan, which is under active negotiation this week, is essentially a deal between the leading NATO nations and black Africans, who are respectively trying to deliver South Africa and the Namibians and Angolans.

The Reagan administration well understood a year ago that Namibia's independence and the Cubans' withdrawal could not be explicitly tied. As Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker put it, "The issues are now linked in the minds of policy-makers, but there are no mechanical preconditions."

He should stick to that formula. Black Africa is touchy about linkage, because Namibia's independence is an unqualified obligation of South Africa, mandated by the World Court and a unanimous Security Council. The Cubans in Angola, however undesirable, are legal guests, and South Africa's pursuit of Namibian guerrillas into Angola only gave credence to the need for them.

There is, obviously, a political connection. The leftist leaders of Angola keep saying they will send the Cubans home once South Africa no longer threatens their border. Yet they will not be pinned to a timetable, thus arousing South African fears of a post-independence leftist takeover in Namibia.

The way out is to make the Cuban exodus part of a separate deal that normalizes relations between the United States and Angola. Bilateral trade has grown to \$700 million a year, thanks largely to oil. Gulf Oil wants normal relations; so does David Rockefeller; and the Reagan administration is sending a goodwill basketball team.

The pins are in place. The Marxists in Luanda appear ready to do business with Reagan conservatives. South Africa's Prime Minister Botha seems to understand that yielding to a sympathetic president is preferable to bowing to a hostile one.

This favorable constellation may not last. The Reagan team needs a success, and in southern Africa it can earn one.

Lift Argentine Sanctions

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

President Reagan says he has not yet got to the matter of lifting the economic sanctions that were imposed on Argentina during the Falklands crisis. But what is he waiting for? The war ended more than three weeks ago with Britain's victory. Argentina could not be more poorly situated to resume the battle. The sanctions the United States imposed may have been of largely symbolic value, but there is no good reason to keep them on.

The official reason given for continuing them is that the United States is waiting for the Argentine government to express a "definitive position" renouncing further hostilities. That is also the position of the British, who want a "firm indication" that no element of the Argentine military will be tempted to have another go. To coax such an indication out of Buenos Aires, the British retain a few hundred Argentine prisoners.

But more is involved here than meets the eye. The Argentine threat to resume hostilities may look awfully threadbare, but the Argentines see it as their only card to induce the

British to discuss their claim of sovereignty over the islands. Argentine nationalism and pride underlie this position, but it is also consistent with the UN Security Council's resolution, 502, on the Falklands/Malvinas conflict. Short-sightedly, in our view, the Thatcher government has turned its back entirely on that resolution's call for talks and on Britain's 17-year commitment before the crisis to work out with Argentina an agreement on the future of the islands.

All of this only strengthens the case for unifying U.S. policy from Britain's. The United States does not have the luxury, as the British seem to think they do, of subordinating its relations with Latin America to other considerations. There was principle cause for the United States to back Britain in standing against the Argentine grab. But, having done so, the United States is both required and entitled to take what steps are necessary to repair its Latin ties. At the moment, the single most useful step it could take would be to lift its sanctions. Their continuation appears vindictive and pointless.

Other Editorial Opinion

The Palestinian Crisis

The first difficulty with the Israeli strategy is that it seems to assume that, after the decapitation or dispossession of the PLO, the Palestinian problem will somehow dwindle to insignificant proportions. This is an inherently implausible assumption, because there are too many Palestinians: at least 400,000 in Lebanon and 1.3 million on the West Bank, not to mention those living as second-class citizens in Israel and those scattered throughout the Arab world. Whatever happens to the PLO as an organization, it seems bound to have a successor of some kind, and the Palestinian people will remain a permanent factor in the Middle East equation.

The central problem in the Middle East is not, and has not been for some years, any direct military threat to Israel from any of the neighboring Arab states, but the problem of the Palestinian people. What is required to deal with that central problem is a political, not a military, process, which will eventually give them a permanent home.

—The Financial Times (London).

The Toxin Evidence

Even though the [Reagan] administration presented compelling evidence last year of the use of deadly toxin warfare agents in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and its allies, there has been some scientific skepticism. Doubts were raised about whether the mycotoxins found were warfare agents or whether they resulted from natural outbreaks of fungal poisons on crops.

The Soviet report on "yellow rain" to the United Nations in May was compiled by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Health and "other competent Soviet organizations." It tried to rebut the charges that these were Soviet biochemical warfare agents. "The military leaders of the United States are the true guilty party," it said, outlining an "elephant grass theory." The report argued that the United States deployed parts of Vietnam during the war and seeded them with "elephant grass." This became a breeding ground for the mycotoxins, which are now being carried by the winds from the Gulf of Siam into Laos and Cambodia, it says. (The report didn't say how they get to Afghanistan or why we have heard no complaints from Vietnam.)

Science [magazine] asked Paul Nelson, a

plant pathologist at Pennsylvania State University, about the Soviet countercharges. "Science fiction," he responded. According to Mr. Nelson, there is no scientific evidence that toxin-producing fungus occurs naturally in Southeast Asia. It has been found only in cold climates. The most lethal strains come from the Soviet Union.

A similar conclusion was reached in a Canadian report on "yellow rain" submitted to the United Nations last month.

What we are seeing here is an accumulation of evidence and analysis that weighs heavily against the Soviet military and its weak apologists in the Soviet scientific community. What is so far lacking is any success in holding the Soviet generals accountable for their violations of international law and their affront to human decency.

—The Wall Street Journal (New York).

Venezuela and Guyana

The world agrees the Argentine junta was wrong and foolish to use force in the Falklands dispute. Argentine failure in the Falklands discredits the use of force in resolving disputes. That is good news for Guyana.

Guyana's rich and powerful neighbor Venezuela has been nursing a territorial claim that would take away five-eighths of resource-rich Guyanese territory.

The Venezuelan claim is similar to the Argentine claim over the Falklands. Venezuela repudiates an agreement by its leaders who gave the British a 50,000-square-mile area (Essequibo) during the last century.

Venezuela's civilian leaders say they want a peaceful settlement, but military officers and newspapers have called for taking Essequibo by force. Venezuela was perhaps Argentina's strongest backer in the Falklands dispute.

An invasion of Guyana would be a small risk for Venezuela because it is larger, richer and better armed. But thanks to the Falklands war, Venezuelan leaders know an attack would mean grave diplomatic risks. The United States would be forced to impose sanctions and Europe would do the same.

The United States has an important role in bringing about a settlement, which may include Venezuela dropping its territorial claims in return for joint development of Essequibo. A look at the costs and outcome of the Falklands war may persuade them on a wiser course.

—The Chicago Tribune.

The Charged Languages of Superpower

Soviet Words, Too, Have Consequences

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A basic problem with the Reagan administration is to know if its people understand where their actions can lead. Their policies are defensible if one can believe that the implications are appreciated and accepted. It is not, however, apparent that this always is so.

There is, for example, nothing outrageous in economic sanctions or reprisals against the Soviet Union meant to make the Soviet leaders change their policy on Poland. The objection obviously is that this will not work and that the costs in relations with America's European allies are not worth paying.

President Ronald Reagan might reply, however, that the program is not expected to work, so far as Poland is concerned, but that it will make the Soviet Union take greater care about what it does in the future. Is this worth making the West Europeans furious? They certainly are furious about the U.S. campaign to wreck their natural gas pipeline from Russia. Washington seems to think that the trouble is justified. The Europeans, after all, have no place to go. They are not going to change sides in the Cold War simply because the United States bullies them out of building the gas pipeline (assuming that the United States can do so, which remains in serious doubt).

One presumes that is Washington's reasoning. But, then, is it? The real question is whether the pipeline affair is intended to be the first step in an economic war on the Soviet Union meant to bring that country to its knees. The implications of such a policy, and its prospect for success, are something else.

Is that what Washington intends? Mr. Reagan has been known to say things pleasing to his right-wing supporters while swinging a more moderate line. His new secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is a practical man, not an ideologue. The administration has sometimes pursued a course with parallel rationales, one limited and the other more satisfying to the Republican Party's anti-Communist right wing. This misleads observers, and may be a result of clever policy-making. It may also simply result from bad policy-making, where the president is unwilling or unable to choose between two conflicting aims.

Economic war on the Soviet Union deserves rather more serious thought than it has been given. The Soviet economy is, as Mr. Reagan says, in poor condition. Much too much of Soviet income is spent on arms. With one of the largest arable territories of any country on earth, and formerly a food exporter, Russia now has to import grain to feed itself. It relies on imported technology.

The advocates of economic war say, why not refuse to buy Russian gas and provide foreign currency? Why export grain to Russia? (A new

ban on U.S. grain exports is being discussed.) Why not block the sale of technology? Let the Soviet leaders take the consequences of their incompetence, and of their economic and military system. Let them pay their own debts, and East Europe's as well. Let them have their guns and rockets — and eat last instead of better.

The objections to such a policy are that it will not bring down the Soviet Union and that it carries with it serious risks to the West. Nations do not change course on basic matters because of economic boycotts. They choose austerity. Dictators do not admit the error of their ways. They certainly will not yield on ideology.

Prudent men, moreover, do not back their opponents against the wall. Nor do they promote revolutions or social upheaval in other countries. The last government to succeed in that was Germany's in 1917, which thought it clever to send Lenin into Russia in the famous "wooden train." He and his Bolshevik colleagues were supposed to make Russia unable to go on with the war. So they did, and the ultimate result was a Soviet Union which in 1945 partitioned Germany and annexed part of East Prussia.

But there are men in Washington who do not accept these objections. They are logical; they take very seriously what the Soviet Union has been saying for 60 years about Soviet aims and the nature of the world conflict.

They take it too seriously. But that, after all, is Moscow's fault. The Soviet Union insists upon the irreconcilable hostility between its system and that of the West. The Soviet Union says relations can at best be those of guarded and prudent enmity, while Moscow awaits the revolutionary upheaval expected to arise within the West and destroy it.

After 60 years of insisting upon the irreconcilability of East and West, the Soviet Union now finds itself facing people in Washington who believe what Moscow says. But these Americans conclude, and not unreasonably, that it is the Soviet system which must be made to collapse.

Their ideas probably will not become U.S. policy. The practical obstacles to so radical a program are very great. The American people are not in the least war-minded.

But it might be well for Soviet leaders to reflect upon the consequences of their own words, and their proposed aims. A revolutionary foreign policy must be expected to provoke a counterrevolutionary reaction.

Soviet propaganda has for years painted the United States in blatant colors as Communism's implacable opponent. Moscow now risks that it becomes so in action and not merely in theory. It risks that the U.S. government will finally angrily take up the role that Moscow's ideologues have always asserted for it.

International Herald Tribune.

Gloomy Talk in Moscow

By Anthony Lewis

MOSCOW — Even in a gloomy atmosphere the comment on the arms talks was startlingly pessimistic. Valentin M. Falin of the Central Committee's International Information Department said, "The Reagan proposal is not negotiable."

Not negotiable? Surely Soviet counterproposals would be made in Geneva, and the talks would go on. "It is theoretically possible to negotiate," Falin replied. "But you have to get to a manageable subject, and you have a limited time. If one side starts from the North Pole and the other from the South, maybe in 20 years you'd get to the real subject."

The Russians have criticized Reagan's proposal since he first outlined it at Eureka, Ill., in May — and not surprisingly. It calls for big reductions in numbers of land-based intercontinental missiles, which make up 75 percent of the Soviet strategic force. But the attack has gradually escalated. Western diplomats in Moscow said "not negotiable" was the sharpest language yet, and I heard other unpleasantries.

"I think what the president has proposed is ridiculous," said Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Affairs. He said the purpose was "to disarm the Soviet Union and to inflict heavy economic cost on us, to make our investments obsolete." Others suggested that Reagan's whole move toward arms negotiations was "cosmetic."

Soviet officials say the crucial new now is to limit qualitative improvements: that is, planned new weapons systems such as America's Trident submarines and Cruise missiles. They make the point that weapons development is getting ahead of the diplomats, so that the time for negotiation is running out. They leave the impression that the Soviet counterproposal at Geneva will focus on the qualitative side while calling for some quantitative reduction.

Falin indicated with two examples how far apart the two sides are: they began talking in Geneva.

"You say your ground-launched heavy missiles are destabilizing," he said. "But for us your submarines are destabilizing. Our land missile time of flight is known: 20 to 30 minutes. But we don't know where the submarine is, and the flight time could be a little as six minutes."

"A second destabilizing factor from the Soviet point of view is long range Cruise missiles. We say they will be destabilizing for the United States too, and for the whole world. It will be unthinkable difficult to manage international security as such Cruise missiles spread to other countries, and even to terrorist gangs."

There are lots of reasons for pessimism. Yet I emerge from Moscow conversations on the nuclear problem with a dogged feeling that there still is a chance for successful negotiation of some kind. That is so, despite all the negatives, because both parties have an interest in success.

The Russians, with all their criticism of the Reagan administration's call for cuts in ground-launched missiles, have objective reasons to reduce their preponderant reliance on those weapons. They know that their missiles will become increasingly vulnerable; the very concern they express about new weapons that can penetrate Soviet defenses shows a need for more survivable systems. In fact, they are already giving more emphasis to submarines and strategic bombers.

And the Reagan administration, for all its insistence that the United States is in a position of strategic inferiority, may have political reasons to abandon this or that planned weapons system. The MX, for example, is in deep trouble in Congress.

In short, there are reasons for the conservatives in both Moscow and Washington to favor numerical reduction and qualitative restraint in strategic weapons. The question is what the political climate will allow. A useful tactic for both parties would be to seek early agreement on a limited subject related to nuclear war. Success could build confidence for the strategic arms talks. Soviet officials mentioned updating and improving past agreements for consultation and hot-line communication to prevent accidental war.

The New York Times.

Some Resounding Phrases From Reagan

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Many years ago I was deputized the underdog speaker at an annual annual luncheon. The day before, I handed my address to the university's director of news, a humorous, hard-boiled professional. He said, "What did you say? Nothing, I hope." A lot of professionals hope desperately that the president of the United States will say nothing in his speeches, because nothing raises no problems.

"I have often wondered about the shyness of some of us in the West about standing for these ideals that have done so much to ease the plight of man and the hardships of our imperfect world." Mr. Reagan told the British Parliament last month.

Soviet diplomats are positively in trauma. Add to that speech the next one, before the United Nations. At this rate the morale of the West will be built to such a point that Margaret Thatcher will order the British fleet from the Falkland Islands to Leningrad to demand Soviet surrender.

Uri Kornilov of Tass pronounced Mr. Reagan's London speech a "staggering attack on the U.S.S.R." Let us pause and see what was said.

Begin with this. "In an ironic sense, Karl Marx was right. We are witnessing today a great revolutionary crisis — a crisis where the demands of the economic order are colliding directly with those of the political order. But the crisis is happening not in the free, non-Marxist West, but in the home of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet Union."

"It is the Soviet Union that runs against the tide of history by denying freedom and human dignity to its citizens. It also is in deep economic difficulty. The rate of growth in the Soviet gross national product has been steadily declining since the '50s and is less than half of what it was then. The dimensions of this failure are astounding. A country which employs one-fifth of its population in agriculture is unable to feed its own people."

Americans could only gauge the enormity of that statement if they were to hear, from a world leader, some such things as "It has been proved that George Washington was a double agent for the British, that Abraham Lincoln moonlighted in slave trading, that Thomas Edison stole the secret of electricity from a poor West Indian, and that Charles

Lindbergh secretly put in for a little maintenance in Greenland."

The Soviet Union, over the past 15 years, somehow maneuvered most American diplomats, and all American presidents, into agreeing to say practically nothing about the super fraud that the Soviet Union is, the abysmal failure that it is.

The noxious superstition of it all. In transmitting Karl Marx's prophesying a revolution, but against the workers, rather than for them (a brilliant perception of Richard Pipes, aptly used by President Reagan) — the very legitimacy of the Soviet enterprise is challenged. "From Stettin on the Baltic to Varna on the Black Sea, the regimes planted by totalitarianism have had more than 30 years to establish their legitimacy. But none — not one regime — has yet been able to risk free elections."

That kind of thing, coming from an American president, may indeed bring back the Cold War, as Tass threatens. So? Better a cold war than a hot war, and better no illusions than the slovenly nothingness of most diplomatic effusions.

Universal Press Syndicate.

The Good News, for a While, Is That Food Output Is Rising

By Jonathan Power

ACAPULCO, Mexico — There is a rather dangerous inclination at present to assume that since there hasn't been a major crisis in food production since the disastrous year of 1974 when food prices quadrupled overnight and infant mortality rates shot upward, the world has at last got the better of a problem that has plagued it since the days of Genesis. Still, good news in a policy area that has so long troubled mankind is worth underlining.

According to the World Food Council, the United Nations watchdog body which has just met in Acapulco, "the developing countries have achieved a noticeable improvement in dietary energy supplies and appear to have recovered from the reverses of the food crisis years of the mid-1970s."

Food production in the last few years has exceeded population growth in all regions of the world except sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Indochina, India, China, Brazil, Bangladesh and Indonesia — which together contain two-thirds of the population of the Third World — have all shown significant progress.

The evidence now becoming available suggests how remarkable and also how profitable agricultural progress has been in many Third World countries. A recently issued report by the World Bank evaluating the bank's lending for small-scale agriculture said that 40 percent of its investments had yielded at least a 20-percent return, and a further 40 percent a return of between 10 and 20 percent.

On another plane there have been welcome developments showing that pledges made at the UN World Food Conference in 1974 have not been totally ignored. Last year the International Emergency Food Reserve achieved its target of 500,000 tons of cereals. Also in 1981, the International Monetary Fund began to extend compensatory financial assistance to countries encountering balance of payments difficulties in financing exceptional cereal imports.

Maurice Williams, executive director of the World Food Council, argues that it should be possible to build on these achievements and eliminate hunger by the end of the century.

First, he needs, a cultivation revolution, that will work with the half of the world's hungry who are small holders and tenant farmers. This can be done, he is convinced from his observations of Indian progress, if peasants are given the right kind of organization and help. And for those who don't have land, he suggests labor-intensive investment programs to develop irrigation, water conservation and reforestation.

The Indians and the Chinese have shown that every \$1,000 invested annually for a 15-year period in such programs leads to increases in income of the poor of \$1,500. The costs of reducing hunger this way are lower than for

food aid, often unrelated to productive activity. Williams' other proposal, which occupied much of the discussion at the Acapulco meeting, is to stabilize the notoriously volatile international grain market. "The years ahead," he observes, "are likely to bring a more unstable grain market than the turbulent 1970s."

For the past eight years there has been a frantically time-consuming effort to develop an ambitious International Grain Reserve. Williams argues that it would be more sensible for each of the developing countries to set up its own reserve, acquiring stocks equivalent to one year of commercial import needs.

Sowing the seeds of hope, not despair, is not easy when dealing with man's most elementary yet most sensitive need. But from the vantage of 1974, when the food situation outside the oil crisis for seriousness, an unexpected amount of progress has been made. Nothing could be more important than to continue it.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Blaming History

I admire the cool sophistry of Irving Kristol when he writes (in "No, the Fault Is on the Arab Side," *HT*, July 3) that the Palestinians' homeland was delivered to another people by "history." They lost it because American politicians were so anxious to please Jewish voters that they were afraid to speak out. As if that were not enough, the Palestinians had to live to see their women and children killed in refugee camps by Israeli generals using American weapons.

I suppose Adolf Hitler was "history," too. That does not mean he was particularly nice — or inevitable.

PETER TODD MITCHELL, Stiga, Spain.

Argentine Heroics

I feel that we should not allow the recent victory of the British, obtained only by the unorthodox use of superior technology and sheer brute force, to tarnish the shining reputation for invincibility of the glorious Argentine Army and more especially of its gallant officer corps when engaged in heroic operations against civilians of far greater intellectual capacity who oppose their benevolent regime, whenever these can be caught unarmed and in bed.

ANNA MARIE KAHN, Marrakesh, Morocco.

Better to Bash

Regarding "President-Bashing Can Be Dangerous" (*HT*, June 23): Professor Graff provides plenty of food for thought, but mistakenly indicates the general public for recognizing and belatedly acting on Mark Twain's durable maxim: "What's wrong with this country ain't the things people don't know, it's the things people do know that ain't so."

Every one of the five presidents Graff cited as recently bashed by the public "knew" things that even the voters finally came to understand were simply not so, and Ronald

Reagan undoubtedly knows more things that ain't so than any president in living memory. What is a voter supposed to do when an awareness like that finally sinks in?

Obviously, something is out of kilter, but it is more likely the processes of candidate selection and the methods of campaigning. Huge sums are spent, and huge rewards are promised to those who most shamelessly practice what H.L. Mencksen used to call "boob-bumping."

Granted that it would be far better for voters to use their heads during these earlier stages. But "better late than never" has never been the worst of ideas. Professor Graff seems to suggest we change that to "better never than late." In this dangerous world that might be not only our worst but our last idea.

HOWARD MORGAN, Alicante, Spain.

A Report Denied

The article "Vatican Cleric Quits a Bank Tied to Calvi" (*HT*, June 29) reports an Italian publication's statement that financier Roberto Calvi had purchased a luxury condominium in St. James's Tower in New York. As a developer of St. James's Tower, I know the report to be false.

PETER J. de SAVARY, New York.

Praise for Walters

Regarding "Walters: U.S. Roving Ambassador" (*HT*, June 5): The article is a scintillating attack on an outstanding American.

Ambassador Walters has served every U.S. president since Harry Truman (and not just Republicans) in numerous ways, many involving extremely sensitive missions that required the utmost discretion. A practicing Roman Catholic, Walters has the highest ethical standards. He totally supports the concept of human rights, but rejects the thesis of some polemicists that the United States should take action only against

tinhorn dictators while ignoring the mega-crimes against humanity practiced by the Soviets and their ilk.

He has a modest three-room suite of offices at the State Department for himself, his executive assistant and two secretaries. The space was authorized by the State Department in accordance with his position.

In 1976, after 36 years of distinguished service, Ambassador Walters retired. He had been highly regarded by many U.S. and foreign heads of state, diplomats, generals and politicians of various political persuasions. They "befriended" him, not vice versa. His only critics until recently were leftist newspapers around the world which, in the early 1960s, accused him of being responsible for every Argentine, to the Communist-controlled Goulart in Brazil.

I have known Ambassador Walters for 19 years and doubt that he has ever engaged in anything he knew to be even slightly unethical. He is the original "straight arrow."

The article appears to be aimed at making his difficult missions more difficult. It is an excellent example of why competent, dedicated Americans should avoid public service.

R.D. SCHULER, Estoril, Portugal.

Mahler's Years

Regarding "Clashing While Mick Jagger Burns" (*HT*, July 1): The composer Gustav Mahler died at age 50, not 40 as Joseph McLellan's article erroneously states.

ROBERT BETTS, Attika, Greece.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

JULY 9: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Korean Emperor's Denials

SEOUL — The coils are tightening around the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese possess evidence of certain payments from his personal funds to defray the expenses of the Korean Emperor to the Hague. Fearing that the disclosures may precipitate drastic action toward himself, the emperor has been sending to the Marquis Ito frantic denials accompanied by assurances of his friendliness toward the Japanese policies. Evidently dread of an enforced abdication fills his soul. The Marquis Ito's policy is to deal with the emperor under the existing status as long as possible. Nevertheless, the Marquis's Tokyo critics have seized upon The Hague episode for a renewal of their demand for the iron hand.

1932: German Debt Settlement

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A repatriation settlement that should be definite and final, since its amount is so small that it can scarcely be otherwise, was reached between Germany and the creditor powers. The principal provisions of the agreement are as follows: 1) Germany's final lump sum payment of 1.5 billion marks; 2) an end is put to the Young plan with its 37 annuities, established three years ago; 3) Germany's present indebtedness under the Young plan is reduced by 29 billion marks; 4) reparations are ended as far as human foresight can indicate; 5) a three-year moratorium is established, probably accompanied by at least a full-year moratorium on all inter-European war debts.



Ducks Lame, Lost and Ugly

By Lou Canavan

WASHINGTON — Well-connected Republicans doubt that President Reagan will seek a second term even if he is politically able to do so. An intense undercurrent for past Reagan campaigns says the president "doesn't need the White House to tell him who he is." Reagan is known to have told California friends that he and Nancy miss California, where they vacation at every opportunity.

The expectation among wealthy Reaganites of a one-term presidency is premised upon a view that economic conditions will enable Ronald Reagan to pronounce his presidency a success.

Whatever happens, Reagan and his White House team intend to give strong signals between now and the November midterm elections that Reagan is likely to seek a second term. They hope to head off early speculation that the president, in the middle of his

first term, is already a lame duck. White House insiders would not be surprised if one of the 1984 Republican presidential candidates is Al Haig, who in 1980 talked seriously with California political consultant Sam Spencer about making the race. Spencer wound up as Reagan's mastermind in the fall.

Meanwhile, recent polls taken for the White House show Interior Secretary James Watt with the lowest favorable rating among Reagan officials, yet he is well enough known to be widely identified by the public.

The White House denies it has ordered Watt to withdraw from political appearances. His scaled-down schedule instead reflects the awareness of candidates who are "reading the same polls," as an administration official put it, adding: "Watt's about two points higher than the Ayatollah Khomeini."

The Washington Post.

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SCIENCE/BEHAVIOR

What Makes Children Shy?

By Maya Pines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In Denver, two psychologists working in a manner of speaking, as professional strangers, made a practice of visiting the homes of twin children who had never seen them before. Some of these 1- and 2-year-old twins were identical, some were fraternal. Whether they were one or the other turned out to matter considerably in a study that would ultimately demonstrate shyness appears to be largely an inherited trait.

When one identical twin was shy as the intruders approached, the other tended to be also. But fraternal twins showed much less tendency to behave the same way.

This study, by Dr. Robert Plomin of the University of Colorado's Institute for Behavioral Genetics and Dr. David C. Rowe of Oberlin College, is just one in the rapidly growing field of behavioral genetics, in which the links between heredity and certain specific behavioral traits or personality characteristics are being explored and often strengthened.

In addition to shyness, researchers are establishing links, some firmer than others, between heredity and shyness, aggression, and alcoholism. Investigations of the associations between genetics and mental illness have also expanded significantly in recent years.

Shyness

Hundreds of identical and fraternal twins are being tested and videotaped to determine whether people who come from the same fertilized egg and thus have identical genes behave more like one another than twins who come from separate eggs and are no more closely related than any other pair of siblings. Hundreds of adopted children are being compared to both their biological and their adoptive parents, to see which they resemble more. Hundreds of siblings, half-siblings, cousins and other relatives have also been enlisted in this search, as well as thousands of unrelated children and adults who serve as comparison groups.

Much of the current interest deals with personality traits that the researchers call "temperament"—such matters as mood, reaction to crowding in infancy, attention span or level of activity. The Louisville Twin Study, for instance, a major study that began in 1959 and originally focused on mental development, is now looking at individual differences in temperament in infant twins who will be followed up for years.

Shyness or wariness toward strangers begins in infancy and remains strongly tied to heredity in adulthood, according to Plomin.

When he and Rowe went into the homes of young twins, some of the toddlers came running toward them at once, while others re-



Study of twins indicates shyness is largely an inherited trait.

mained reticent throughout the visit. But while the identical twins showed remarkable similarity in their approach or withdrawal, this similarity applied only to their behavior towards strangers, Plomin said. The toddlers' behavior towards their mothers seemed unrelated to whether they were identical or fraternal twins, indicating that whatever accounted for the differences between them was learned, rather than inborn.

"What's inherited is shyness," Plomin said in an interview, "not sociability or gregariousness. The most heritable person you know may be warm and empathic with someone he's familiar with, though he'd be uptight with strangers."

Shy and Sociable

Some people are both shy and unsociable; they don't mind being pretty isolated, Plomin said. Others have no problem because they are sociable but not shy. But a small group of people are very sociable, though shy, and life is often difficult for them largely because of their genes. Other personality traits seem to be less heritable, judging by the results of research on children in whom such traits were actually measured. Neither aggressiveness nor the ability to listen in the presence of competing noise, for example, were related to heredity, according to Plomin.

When twins or their parents fill out questionnaires, however, the genetic influence on personality appears greater. Studies of twins who were separated in infancy and raised apart have shown surprising similarities between identical twins on such traits as "conservation," for instance, or on their ability (as perceived by themselves) to influence, lead or dominate others.

Behavioral genetics deals with

abnormal, as well as normal, behavior. Much of the research carried out in recent years has shown that close relatives of people who suffer from such severe mental illnesses as schizophrenia or manic depression are born with a higher risk of developing those disorders. Now researchers are zeroing in on the genetic aspects of less crippling problems, such as reading disabilities and stuttering.

Genes and Dyslexia

Geneticists have recently found curious links between certain patterns on the human chromosome number 15 and a specific kind of dyslexia, or reading disability, in six families that had at least a three-generation history of that disability. This research, by Dr. Shelley Smith of the Boys' Town Institute in Omaha and Herbert Lubs of the Maimonides Center at the University of Miami, suggests a particular gene on that chromosome may be responsible for at least this type of reading disability.

About one-fourth to one-third of the siblings or parents of people with reading disabilities show similar impairments, says Dr. John DeFries, who has just completed the largest family study of such disabilities ever conducted, the Colorado Family Reading Study of 125 families and matched controls. However, the researchers have not uncovered how the disability is transmitted.

Similarly, a predisposition to stuttering appears to be inherited, although women are less affected. Dr. Kenneth K. Kidd of the Yale University department of human genetics said his study of 2,035 relatives of 397 stutterers shows definite signs of genetic transmission, but cannot yet be regarded as conclusive.

Unlocking the Secrets Of Deep-Sea Minerals

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

EXPERIMENTS in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, including measurements in the deepest hole yet drilled into the sea floor, have yielded a revolutionary view of the sea floor that covers 70 percent of the earth's surface. The investigations have helped to explain the processes that have shaped the oceanic crust, generated ore deposits and controlled the composition of the sea itself.

Much of the ocean floor, it appears, leaks like a sieve, allowing seawater to percolate as much as three miles into parts of the ocean's rocky basement. The water becomes superheated and erupts, laden with minerals.

So universal and extensive is this process that, as noted in the British scientific journal *Nature*, scientists now believe a volume of water equal to all the earth's oceans circulates through the hottest zone of the sea floor every 8 million to 10 million years.

Much of this water erupts along midocean ridges, such as the East Pacific Rise, in the form of mineral-laden geysers. Water also circulates in other areas of the oceanic crust, carrying subterranean heat to the ocean floor. The discovery of such colossal circulations of water through the ocean floor has solved a number of long-standing mysteries regarding the composition of the seas.

Vast quantities of material extracted from continental rocks by weathering are carried in solution by rivers into the oceans. Yet geochemists have long been perplexed as to why many of these substances, such as magnesium, do not accumulate there. It now appears that water circulation deposits them deep within the oceanic crust, whose chemical composition is thereby altered.

Hot Oceanic Crust

After the water has finished percolating through the extremely hot oceanic crust all of its magnesium has been removed. Its dissolved sulfates have also been left behind as solid sulfate and sulfide minerals. At the same time the water has leached potassium, calcium, silicon, iron, lithium and manganese from the crustal rock. This explains why there is so much manganese in the seas and in the nodules sought by deep-sea mining projects.

Other recent findings explain in far greater detail than before how the ocean floors are being torn apart along a system of rifts and ridges that envelop the world like the seams on a baseball. Over millions of years, this process has formed all the world's existing sea floors and many of its most important mineral deposits.

Along the ridges, giant plates of oceanic crust are pulling apart, allowing volcanic rock to rise from below and fill the gaps. Far from these zones of new sea-floor formation, some plates descend into the earth's interior along island arcs like the Aleutians, or along coastlines such as those of western Mexico and the Pacific Northwest. The process is called subduction.

As the sea floor, often laden with water-saturated sediment, descends under the island chain or continental rim, part of it melts and rises, releasing steam and other gases under high pressure. This generates eruptions such as that of Mount St. Helens two years ago.

Many scientists have believed that in some subduction zones the upper sedimentary layers are scraped off the sea floor as it descends under the continent, plastering sedimentary material against the coastline. Much of the western United States may have been formed in this manner.

Now, however, the drilling ship *Glomar Challenger*, boring into a subduction zone off Central America, has shown that the entire sea floor, with all its sediment and entrained water, is being carried down. Little or none is being scraped off the descending plate and added to the coast.

The ship's most dramatic achievement has been to drill almost twice as deep into sea-floor rock as any previous drilling, three times returning to the site, replacing the bit in the same hole and penetrating 4,429 feet below the bottom.

The hole was drilled during two periods in 1979 and from last November to January. Perhaps the most important result has been the strong support it yields for the hypothesis that ophiolites—massive formations on land, often associated with rich ore deposits—are cross sections of former oceanic ridge crests. Confirmation of this concept, which could be a powerful tool for finding new ore deposits, has been one goal of the Deep Sea Drilling Program, an international effort based on the *Glomar Challenger*.

Undoing Evil-Stepmother Image

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—She is the wicked stepmother, and she has a powerful hold on cultural myth and in children's imagination. In "Hansel and Gretel," she persuades the woodchopper to banish his innocents into the sinister forest. In "Snow White" she is far from the fairest of them all. And in "Cinderella" she humiliates the hard-working heroine, as the first English version of "Mother Goose Tales" said in 1729, "displaying her ill humour by employing her in the meanest work of the house."

Bad Press

"Stepmothers have had a bad press," said Dr. Emily Visser, a clinical psychologist who is the co-founder of the Stepfamily Association of America, a five-year-old organization with 2,000 members that provides information and support for stepparents.

The number of stepparents is increasing dramatically. Census Bureau estimates show that 35 million American adults now live in stepfamilies. About 1,300 new stepfamilies with children under the age of 18 are forming every day. If current trends continue, 45 percent of all children born today in the United States will live in a stepfamily or single-parent family for some part of the time before they are 18.

The pervasiveness of the stepparent has spawned a new generation of books that have challenged older stereotypes. "There's been a real effort on the part of publishers to undo the evil-stepmother image," said Barbara Ellemann of the American Library Association of Chicago, co-editor for children's books of *Booklist*, the organization's book-reviewing journal.

She said, "I don't think publishers are going to authors and saying, 'Write me a book to change the image of stepparents.' It's simply a reflection of the times the authors are living in and the reality that so many kids have stepparents now."

Positive Portrayal

"I think the new stepmother or stepfather is being presented in a positive way," said John Donovan, the executive director of the Children's Book Council in New York, a nonprofit association of the publishers of children's books. "The trend is to portray them not as villains, but as real people who are part of a realistic family situation."

For example, Betsy Byars' latest book, published this spring, "The Animal, the Vegetable and John D. Jones" (Delacorte), is about three children who learn to cope with stresses in a blended family and forge an understanding with their stepmother.

In Hilma Wolitzer's "Out of Love" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux),



Grandville

13-year-old Teddy Hecht can't understand how her father's love can shift from her mother to his new wife and learn to cope with the situation when her stepmother becomes pregnant.

A surprising stepmother plot is contained in Stella Pevsner's "A Smart Kid Like You" (Seabury Press), in which 12-year-old Nina Beckwith resents her father's remarriage. On her first day of junior high school classes, she finds out that her mathematics teacher is her father's new wife. After much turmoil, they work out an understanding.

Stepfathers

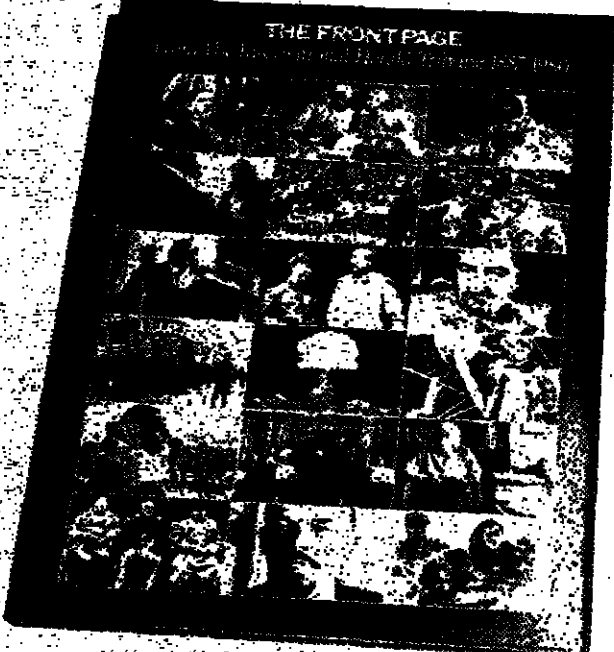
Stepfathers are also portrayed in recent books. In Evan Hunter's "Me and Mr. Stenner" (J.B. Lippincott), 11-year-old Abby O'Neill doesn't like her mother's new husband, Stenner, when he plays the role of father. She feels that having two fathers is wrong. But by the end of the book she is able to admit that she loves him. In a book for 4 to 7-year-olds, "Everett Anderson's Nine Month Long" by Lucille Clifton (Holt, Rinehart & Winston), a young boy has difficulty dealing with the trials of being a stepson. He ultimately forges a strong relationship with his stepfather, and in the end is happy at the birth of a sister.

A 1980 book from Pelican, "Divorce Is... A Kid's Coloring Book" by Ken Magid and Walt Schreibein, is intended for younger children. The coloring book is illustrated with scenes expressing the problems common to the children of divorce and includes an introduction for parents.

Eda J. LeShan's 1978 book, "What's Going to Happen to Me? When Parents Separate or Divorce" (Four Winds Press), is intended for children age 8 and older and may be used as an adjunct to counseling or can be read by parents and children together. It deals with the difficulties of stepchildren, including their fantasies that their original parents will remarry, their feelings about stepparents and their problems in living with stepbrothers and stepsisters.

Despite such efforts to refurbish the stepmother's image in children's literature, the classic stereotype persists. This may be an expression of deeply rooted tradition. In Stith Thompson's "Motif-Index of Folk-Literature," the classic compilation of century-old folk myths that have passed into Western culture, there are the following subject headings of tales under Classification P282, Stepmother: "Falsely accuses faithful stepson. Orders stepdaughter killed. Enchants stepdaughter on eve of wedding. Curse by evil stepmother casts boy forth. Quest for witch stepmother." Under Classification P281, Stepmother, there are only two listings: "Cruel. Lustful."

"The very term 'stepmother' carries its own negative connotation," said Dr. John Visser, a Daly City, Calif., psychiatrist who with his wife founded the Stepfamily Association of America in 1977. "It comes from the Old English word *step*, meaning 'bereaved orphan.' The word still implies that these are poor neglected children having a hard time surviving."

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Leaders Meet
During Fete
In Argentina

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES—Leaders of the Argentine Air Force and Navy have attended a "friendship" dinner with army officers in what appears to have been a major effort to revive the military junta that was disbanded after the Falkland Islands crisis.

"I am optimistic about the possibilities of re-forming the military junta," Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, commander of the army, said Wednesday as he went to the dinner. Other guests were the chiefs of the air force and navy, who had left the junta.

Army and air force officials who had earlier refused to participate in the government of Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone have begun to accept governmental posts. President Bignone was supported for the presidency only by the army.

Interior Minister Llamas Reston, a general who is the only military officer in Gen. Bignone's Cabinet, said he was "very optimistic" about the restoration of the junta.

Power Seized In 1976

Gen. Bignone confirmed Tuesday that Brig. Gen. Jose Mirat of the air force would become secretary of planning with the approval of Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, the air force commander.

A junta formed by the commanders of the army, air force and navy had ruled Argentina since taking power in March, 1976.

But after the surrender of Argentina's forces to British officers on the Falkland Islands June 14, Gen. President Leopoldo Galtieri resigned as president and, in the ensuing struggle to pick a new president, the junta fell apart.

The army, traditionally the strongest branch of the armed forces, took over the government, picking Gen. Bignone for the presidency.

Many politicians said the division in the armed forces was a sure source of future tension and could get in the way of the Gen. Bignone's pledge to return power to civilians by 1984.

In another development, a diplomatic delegation left to visit Latin American capitals—and possibly New York—to encourage support for new United Nations discussions on the sovereignty of the Falklands.

The U.S. ambassador, Harry Shlaudeman, paid a half-hour courtesy visit on the new Argentine foreign minister, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari. The visit was viewed by some sources as a sign of Washington's efforts to improve the poor relations caused by U.S. support for Britain during the war.

U.K. Considering Declaration on End of Falklands Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has asked Argentina to confirm that it will not resume fighting in the South Atlantic, government officials said Thursday.

In a message to the Argentine government sent through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, Mrs. Thatcher said Britain would return about 600 Argentine prisoners of war as soon as confirmation is received that there will be no resumption of fighting.

"I am optimistic about the possibilities of re-forming the military junta," Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, commander of the army, said Wednesday as he went to the dinner. Other guests were the chiefs of the air force and navy, who had left the junta.

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Wednesday that "as soon as we have reliable indications that hostilities have ceased and will not restart we will be anxious to return prisoners."

Meanwhile, officials sources said the British government, searching for a way to rid itself of the prisoners, is seriously considering making a unilateral declaration that hostilities are at an end.

Pilot Released

Argentina's release Wednesday of its only British prisoner, a pilot, and recent ambiguous but basically peaceable statements by Argentine leaders were seen as possibly providing Britain with enough leeway to resolve the prisoner problem.

Officials say the British hope is still to pressure the Argentines into a formal statement that the fighting has ended. That would enable the government to return the prisoners, lift shipping restrictions and end economic sanctions against Argentina.

In the absence of such a statement, the British have insisted that they would continue to hold the prisoners.

But the prospect of shipping the modernization of ships to be abandoned.

With the end of the war, however, Mr. Nott said the sale of the Invincible was being reconsidered and that new disarmament notices would be issued at Portsmouth, at least until Jan. 1.

As for equipment, he said that the government intended to retain and refit the ice patrol ship *Endurance*, which was to have been taken out of service, as well as keep the destroyers *Fife*, *Glamorgan* and *Bristol*, also scheduled for retirement.

Mr. Nott said he was ordering an extra Type 22 antisubmarine frigate at a cost of \$236 million. In addition, changes would be made in the Type 23 frigate, raising the cost from \$123 million to \$158 million.

The extra costs of the Type 23 frigates represented advanced sonar devices, a possible lengthening of the ship to accommodate the Sea King helicopter and a light gun. These changes might reflect Falklands experience.

Four hunter-killer submarines, similar to those credited with bottling up the Argentine Navy, are under construction, Mr. Nott told Parliament, with two more likely to be ordered, bringing the total to 17. Bids were also being placed for a new conventional submarine suitable for shallower waters.

Mr. Nott was delighted with the Sea Harrier aircraft, saying that he intended to order seven in addition to replacing the seven lost in the Falklands.

The largest drop was in murders, which declined by 14.4 percent. The number of reported rapes declined by 11.3 percent, robberies by 7.8 percent and assaults by 8.6 percent.

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prisoners 8,000 miles (12,800 kilometers) to Britain is an onerous one, officials said, so the government is preparing a declaration that the fighting is finished.

They say the plan is to assume that the declaration is being accepted by Argentina if Buenos Aires does not contradict it in a matter of days. The prisoners would then be sent to Argentina.

Britain would continue the economic and shipping restrictions in an effort to get Argentina to indicate that it would not again attempt to invade the islands.

If Argentina did indicate that, Britain could withdraw the bulk of its forces from the region, an action favored by Britain both because of the high cost of maintaining the military presence and because of other defense commitments.

Recent reports from Argentina quote officials as saying there can be no formal cessation of hostilities until Britain agrees to open talks on the sovereignty of the islands. But Mrs. Thatcher has said repeatedly that she will not do so.

In an effort to end the deadlock, Britain two weeks ago dropped its demand for an explicit statement by Argentina that hostilities were over and said "positive indications" would be sufficient.

Since then, Argentina's new president, Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone, and other senior officials have maintained that Argentina's claim to the Falklands remained in force. But they have made no suggestion that further belligerence was in prospect.

Last weekend the prisoners were put aboard a merchant ship, the *St. Edmund*, in the Falklands capital of Stanley. Sources said the ship would head slowly for Ascension, halfway between Britain and the Falklands, in hopes that it could soon be ordered to Argentina instead.

As of Wednesday, the ship remained off the Falklands while the government was deciding what to do.

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The Associated Press

fifth inning, and Jerry Reamy's two-run double capped a four-run sixth at Boston's expense. Texas Boston held on despite a five-run Texas ninth that featured a grand slam by Larry Parrish.

Twins 11, Brewers 8

In Milwaukee, Gary Gaetti hit a three-run homer to highlight a six-run second inning, and Tim Laudner drove in three runs with a single and a two-run homer to lead Minnesota to an 11-8 triumph over Milwaukee.

Yankees 5, A's 3

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Winfield hit a three-run homer in the first inning — his sixth home run in his last 24 at-bats — and New York held off the A's for 5-3 victory. The homer was the 15th of the season for Winfield, with 11 of them coming on the road. Roger Erickson, with help from Dave LaRoche and Rich Gossage, picked up his sixth victory in 11 decisions. Gossage registered his 16th save.

Mariners 8, Orioles 7

In Seattle, Todd Cruz delivered a two-out single in the bottom of the ninth to score pinch runner Bobby Brown from second with the winning run and lift Seattle to a 7-6 victory over Baltimore. Bi-

home runs by Dwight Evans and Jim Rice highlighted a three-run

baseman Bobby Grich and outfielders Reggie Jackson and Fred Lynn, all of the Angels, will be joined by catcher Carlton Fisk of the White Sox, shortstop Roberto Yount of the Brewers, third baseman George Brett of the Royals and outfielder Rickey Henderson of the A's.

Montreal and Philadelphia each will field three National League starters. Catcher Gary Carter and outfielders Andre Dawson and Tim Lincecum will represent the Expos, while the Phillies will have third baseman Mike Schmidt, second baseman Manny Trillo and first baseman Pete Rose. Shortstop Dave Concepcion of the Reds and outfielder Dale Murphy of the Braves are the other two starters.

Joining the four American League relievers are starters Eckersley, Jim Clancy of Toronto, Tim Lincecum of New York and Floyd Bannister of Seattle. Major said in Oakland late Wednesday night that he planned to start Eckersley, the sidearming right-hander against the National League's predominantly right-handed-hitting lineup.

Quisenberry, 4-3 with a 2.18 earned run average, leads the majors with 22 saves this season.

Eckersley (9-6) with a 3.25 ERA is the top winner on the American League staff.

for Robinson

some time that they would like to part with Robinson and the guard Dennis Johnson. If they decide to keep Lucas, he would help in their efforts to become a more rugged team.

"The trade will work out well for all involved," said Jerry Colangelo, the Suns' general manager. "Truck will be better in a new situation and a fresh start."

The Knicks, who had long sought a power forward, obtained Lucas from the Nets at the start of last season for Ray Williams. Lucas and Williams made major contributions to their new teams, but both have now been traded. Williams was sent to the Kansas City Kings last week for Phil Ford.

Lucas, who averaged 15.3 points and 11.3 rebounds, was one of the few steady performers in the Knicks' dismal season, in which they won only 33 games and finished last in the Atlantic Division.

But with a change of coaches, a change of personnel usually occurs. Lucas' departure may be the start of the Knicks' constructing a new image.

Lucas also played for Brown, when he coached the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association.

The Suns will be his sixth team since he left Marquette University in 1974 to play in the ABA with St. Louis. He has a 17.4 career scoring average. His best seasons were with the Portland Trail Blazers. In 1976-77 he averaged 20.2 and helped them win the NBA championship.

Up Bears Way anchise Shift

team intended to transfer the franchise to Los Angeles.

"They're going to do what they have to do," Davis said of threats that the NFL and the City of Oakland will try to obtain injunctions blocking the move. "I don't know if they will and I'm not concerned if they do."

Davis, accompanied by one of his players — Gene Upshaw, president of the NFL Players Association — said that ticket sales in Los Angeles could begin in late July.

The majority of the commissioners, meanwhile, welcomed Davis warmly. In approving the financial package, the commissioners agreed to lend Davis \$6.7 million over five years for the Raiders to use in relocation expenses and for the cost of building a permanent practice facility.

In addition, the contract called for 150 private luxury boxes to be built by Davis.

Ferragamo Rejoins Rams

ANAHEIM, Calif. (AP) — Quarterback Vince Ferragamo has signed a contract to rejoin the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League after a year in the Canadian Football League, the Rams' public relations director Jerry Wilcox, said Thursday. The Los Angeles Herald Examiner said the contract was worth \$1.1 million over three years.

Actions

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Signed Eric Loucks, offensive tackle, and Ronnie Lee and Joe Rose, tight ends.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Brian Clark, place kicker, in a multi-year contract. Released left Roberto Livramento.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Tyrone Gray, wide receiver, to a series of one-year contracts.

SAN JOE CHARGERS—Signed Alvin Harrison, middle linebacker; Fred Cook, defensive end; Brian Peters, tight end; Gordon Banks and Terry Pickett, wide receivers; Don Brown, tackle; Chuck Bennett, Donald Ray King and Carlton Patterson, running backs; Dent Ramsey and Mike Back, defensive backs.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Brock Stuber, linebacker, to a series of one-year contracts through 1985. Signed Fred Anderson and Mark Bell, defensive ends, and Anthony Pace, fullback.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD WHalers—Norman Gardiner, power assist, to the marketing executive position.

MONTREAL CANADIENS—Signed Alain Hareau, left wings.

Baseball Line Scores

Cleveland	120 120 250—8
California	105 105 250—8
Watts, Solinger (7) and Hossary; Wits, Hossary	
(5), Muebler (8), Porach (8) and Boone, Wits	
Watts, 1-4, L—Witts, 4-3, HR—Cleveland, 7	
(7) California, Lynn (7), Re-Jackson (8)	
New York	100 100 225—11
Oakland	110 110 245—7
Ericksen, LaRocha (8), Goswami (8) and	
Wingsper; Lampford, Beard (8) and Newman	
W—Ericksen, 4-7, L—Lampford, 4-7, HR—New	
York, Winnfield (15); Oakland, Burrows (8),	
Baltimore	103 101 250—7
Seattle	121 121 351—8
Gray, Grimley (17), Stoshenko (17), Stoshenko	
(8) and Nelson; Nelson, Andersen (5), Coudill	
and Sweet, W—Coudill, 8-1, L—Stoshenko, 1-7	
HR—Baltimore, Lowenstein (12).	

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East			
	W	L	Pct.
Boston	47	34	.580
 Milwaukee	45	34	.570
 Baltimore	42	36	.538
 Philadelphia	40	37	.519
New York	39	38	.500
Cleveland	38	40	.487
Toronto	35	43	.448
West			
	W	L	Pct.
Kansas City	47	33	.588
 California	45	37	.549
 Chicago	42	40	.518
 St. Louis	41	38	.527
Oakland	36	49	.423
Texas	32	43	.432
Minnesota	25	51	.331

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	45	34	.568
 St. Louis	42	37	.524
Pittsburgh	41	39	.513
Montreal	41	40	.506
New York	38	43	.463
Chicago	32	52	.384
West			
	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	39	35	.525
San Diego	37	34	.519
Los Angeles	35	45	.438
San Francisco	39	44	.464
Houston	35	44	.445
Cincinnati	32	49	.395

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East			
	W	L	Pct. G
Angels	47	34	.580
Indians	46	34	.576
Toronto	42	34	.556
Yak	40	37	.517
Reds	38	38	.500
White	38	40	.487
West	35	45	.438
West			
	W	L	Pct. G
Los Angeles	47	33	.588
Padres	37	44	.455
Pirates	42	38	.523
Rockies	44	38	.537
Rangers	36	40	.475
Shiners	32	43	.429
Twins	25	50	.337
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East			
	W	L	Pct. G
Braves	43	34	.558
Bulls	40	34	.541
Cubs	37	34	.520
Marlins	31	43	.419
Phillies	41	40	.506
Yankees	38	44	.463
West	32	38	.454
West			
	W	L	Pct. G
Astros	39	30	.565
Chargers	47	34	.580
Giants	39	39	.500
Panthers	39	44	.475
Raiders	35	44	.442
Sharks	32	49	.395



Maurice Lucas

Len (Truck) Robinson

Unfit for Poverty

carefully. Among other information the form requested was "wife's occupation." The husband had answered, "widow." This couple is obviously unfit for poverty. If the government doesn't send them back to work it will be responsible for their being found frozen to death in a cardboard box someday next January. *New York Times Service*

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Lode of Linguistic Lore

...; Kissinger — lucky work horse ; Reagan — thunder fool.

Mohammed al-Fassi is in trouble again, this time with the ritzy seaside hotel where he and his entourage have been staying in Hollywood, Fla. The Saudi Arabian sheikh was arrested, briefly, at the Diplomat Inn, which claims he owes \$1,475,516 for two weeks' floors and room service for five months. "We were called by hotel officials to escort him out because he wouldn't pay his bill. There were no incidents. He was very cooperative," said a police spokesman. Al-Fassi was charged with defrauding an innkeeper of about \$100,000. An aide for the 77-year-old sheikh claimed the hotel overcharged him as much as \$11,000 a day and said he will make good on his bill by "robbing his piggybank." Al-Fassi is also engaged in a *multibillion-dollar* divorce suit with his estranged wife, Sheikha Dena.

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[illegible]